

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

STRIKE LEADERS SEE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON SCOPE OF 54-HOUR LAW

Lawyer for Men Declares if Statute Applies He Will Ask District Attorney to Act Against Proprietors

DECISION IS SOUGHT

Organizer in New York Today Attends Conference of Heads of National Organization—Haywood Present

Acting on a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the members of the local branch of the International Hotel Workers Union, Thomas G. Connolly, attorney for the organization, and several others appointed for the purpose, wait upon Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift today to ask his opinion as to whether the 54-hour law for women workers applies to women who work in the Boston hotels. That some of the women employed in hotels work 70 hours a week is asserted by officials of the union.

"If Attorney-General Swift decides that the law applies to women in hotels, I shall at once appeal to District-Attorney Pelletier to take action against hotel proprietors in Boston who have required their women help to work 65, 70 and even 80 hours a week."

This statement was made this noon by Mr. Connolly, just after he had arranged with Attorney-General Swift for a conference at the State House this afternoon.

Edward Blochlinger, national organizer of the union, is in New York to attend a conference of the national officers today.

Secretary O'Hern of the International Hotel Workers is authority for the statement that Mr. Blochlinger went to New York to consult the national officers with a view to bringing about strikes in the hotels in every city in the United States.

Others to attend the conference in New York are William D. Haywood of the Industrial Workers of the World and Mrs. Rosa Pastor Stokes, who organized the chambermaids of the Boston hotels for the local hotel workers' union.

Jacob Panken, attorney for the organization in New York, who addressed the mass meeting in Faneuil hall last evening, returns to New York today.

At the New American house today the main dining room was closed. The hotel this morning was serving meals in the basement cafe only. The management expects many waiters and cooks to report for work at once, so that the service could be completely resumed.

About 1000 men and women attended the mass meeting in Faneuil hall Wednesday night.

Union officials told them of the progress of the campaign among the Boston hotel workers. It was announced that Clark's hotel had agreed to the union scale.

Speakers included were Jacob Panken, Edward Blochlinger, Thomas G. Connolly, local attorney for the union; Albert Elner, and several women hotel workers, who told of their hours and conditions of labor at certain hotels.

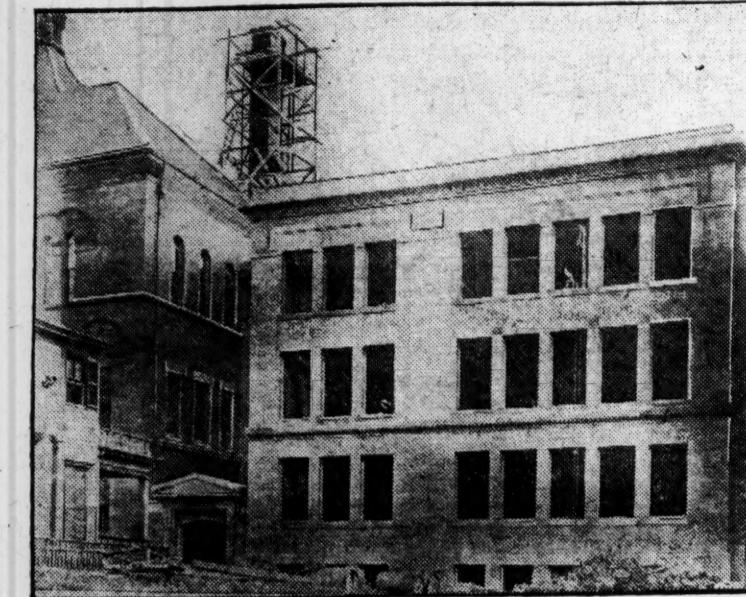
Attorney Panken said that if the 54-hour law did not apply to the women who work in the hotels, of the state the next session of the Legislature should make it so apply. He said he had been told that some women work as long as 90 hours a week in hotels.

Attorney Connolly told of the progress in the municipal court of the cases of himself and two others, who had been arrested while parading with hotel workers. He urged the hotel workers to observe the law.

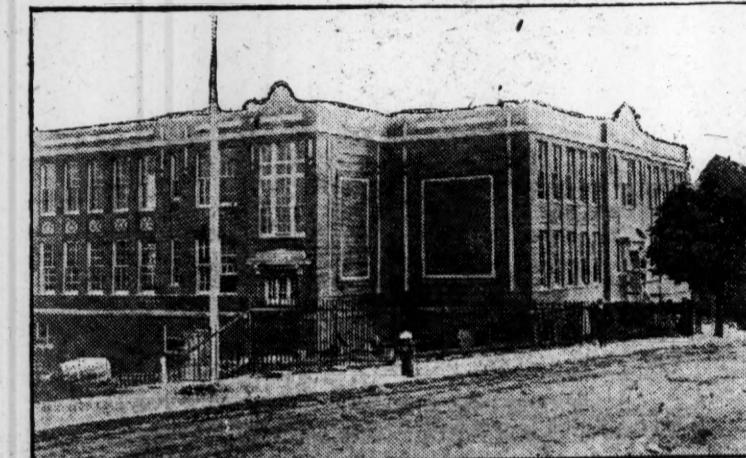
Edward Blochlinger declared that before long the employees of all of the Boston hotels would be members of the local branch of the union.

The case of Attorney Connolly, who was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, was called before Judge Bennett in the municipal court Wednesday. Because of the large number of witnesses for both prosecution and defense the case was continued until Sept. 20. Several witnesses were heard.

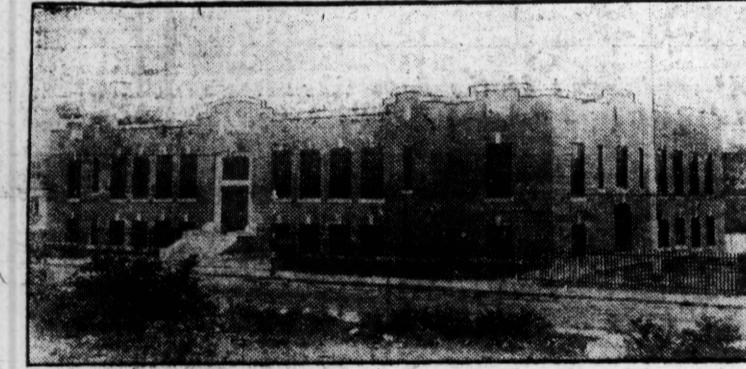
NEW STRUCTURES INCREASE BOSTON'S SCHOOL QUARTERS



Roxbury high annex building which will widen scope of work of this school



Benedict Fenwick building, situated on Magnolia street, in Henry L. Pierce district



Willowwood street structure in Dorchester has eight rooms and cost of its construction was \$41,575

KING OF ITALY TOLD OF PEACE PROSPECT

(By the United Press)

ROME—Premier Giolitti arrived from his country home in Piedmont today to report to the King the progress of the Turko-Italian peace negotiations at Chiassi, Switzerland. It is said that the day. The nominees:

For Governor—John P. Studley of New Haven.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Charles H. Peck of Danbury.

For secretary of state—Gustaf B. Carlson of Middletown.

For treasurer—Walter W. Holmes of Waterbury.

For controller—Fayette L. Wright of

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WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and for the members of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the men or their policies, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains at Beverly.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson goes to Syracuse, N. Y., to speak at the state fair and attend the state committee meeting.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt visits Nampa and Boise, touring Idaho.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is spending the day in New Orleans, where he will speak tonight.

PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin is touring Connecticut in an automobile and will speak in and about New London.

STATE COMMITTEE URGES THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNOR FOSS

Democratic candidates throughout the state will receive soon from the Democratic state committee a communication urging them to support Governor Foss for renomination for a third term. In this letter it says that it is the opinion of the committee that, with Mr. Foss as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, success for the state ticket is more likely than with District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier as the standard bearer.

It was announced today through the Democratic state committee that Mayor Fitzgerald had agreed to speak at Foss rallies, but would not refer to the contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Fitzgerald is scheduled to make his initial appearance at Foss rallies in North Adams and Pittsfield Friday night.

The mayor's speeches in the Berkshires will be devoted to his own candidacy for the United States Senate, to the organizations of Wilson clubs and to registration work.

Joseph H. O'Neil, president of the Federal Trust Company, a former member of Congress and assistant treasurer of the treasury department at Boston under Cleveland, has issued a statement in which he says that he is in favor of the renomination of Governor Foss.

Tonight District Attorney Pelletier will speak in Odd Fellows' hall, New Bedford. Other speakers will be Fred W. Mansfield, John F. McDonald, John P. Feeney, Councilman Daniel J. McDonald and Owen A. Cunningham.

Beginning tonight James H. Vahey will be on the stump for Pelletier every night until Sept. 24, primary day, it is announced. Tomorrow night he will open at the ward 9 rally in the old Franklin schoolhouse on Washington street, and from there he will go to the East Cambridge rally in Institute hall.

Fred W. Mansfield will preside at a Pelletier meeting in Faneuil hall Saturday night. Besides District Attorney Pelletier, Congressman James M. Curley, the Hon. James H. Vahey, former Congressman John A. Kehler, John F. McDonald, Joseph A. Dennison, former Senator Cassidy and Thomas H. Mullin will speak.

The Bryan and Dutch Clubs assembled in Odd Fellows' hall, North Cambridge, and tendered a reception to Frederick S. Deitrick, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the eighth district.

John J. Walsh, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the new tenth district against Congressman Murray, spoke Wednesday night at several outdoor meetings in Charlestown.

GOV. ELECT HAINES DENIES STATEMENT

WATERVILLE, Me.—Gov. elect William T. Haines denied Wednesday night a statement purporting to come from Colonel Roosevelt to the effect that the former had written a letter to the colonel before seeking him not to oppose his candidacy and promising to come out for the national Progressive ticket after the campaign.

Mr. Haines said he should exert no influence for either faction.

Colonel Roosevelt's alleged statement sent out from Tacoma, Wash., was as follows:

"We named for Governor of Maine the man the Progressives wanted and he wrote to me that he hoped we would not make a fight against him; that he was for me; and that he would come out for us after the election. I have just received word that he carried the state and that, in accordance with his promise, he had come out for the Progressive national ticket."

GOV. BALDWIN IS RENOMINATED

HARTFORD, Conn.—In a convention today that was harmonious in the extreme Governor Simeon E. Baldwin was renominated for the office he now holds by the Democrats. His nomination was by acclamation.

A contest for the second place on the ticket was looked for when the name of Lyman T. Tingier of Vernon, the Democratic leader of the last House, was presented. It was accepted unanimously.

NEW JERSEY CONTEST NARROWS TRENTON, N. J.—State Senator William C. Gebhart formally notified the secretary of state Wednesday that he would not run in the Democratic primary election, Sept. 24, for preference for United States senator, and requested that his name be not printed on the ballot.

PROGRESSIVES MOVE TO LARGER QUARTERS

Larger quarters were occupied today by the state organization of the Progressive party of Massachusetts at 70 Devonshire street. Six rooms have been obtained in place of the comparatively small quarters that were occupied at 15 State street.

Progressive leaders have announced the selection of Dr. Guy M. Winslow, head of Lasell Seminary, as a candidate for the House of Representatives. Dr. Winslow's candidacy was endorsed by the Progressive party organization in West Newton.

The Newton Progressives endorsed George H. Mellen of Newton Highlands for the Progressive party nomination for the Senate in the fourth Middlesex district and Norman Marshall of West Newton and George W. Taylor of Newtonville for the Progressive party nominations for the House.

Mr. Marshall was selected as chairman of the Newton Progressive party city committee.

Democrat Progressives will hold an organization meeting in Greenleaf hall tonight.

Progressives of Hudson held an organization meeting Wednesday evening, at which Jeremiah J. McCarthy, formerly surveyor of the port of Boston, was the chief speaker. The chairman of the meeting, ex-Congressman L. D. Apsey, was boomed as a candidate for the United States Senate.

GOVERNOR WILSON SPEAKS TO 11,000 AT SYRACUSE FAIR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Asserting that the high cost of living is due entirely to tariff operation, Governor Wilson addressed more than 11,000 people at the state fair here today.

Governor Wilson arrived here from New York with William G. McAdoo, acting chairman of the Democratic national committee; Norman E. Mack and Rudolph Spreckels of Los Angeles.

The Governor of New York, John A. Dix, and Governor Wilson, met in the Onondaga hotel. Surrounded by a score of men, the two Governors chatted about the state fair and the crowds. Governor Wilson expected to start back to New York this afternoon.

Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany called at Governor Wilson's room at his hotel to pay his respects, and later listened to his speech from a seat in the grandstand with other members of the state committee.

DELAWARE HAS NEW PARTY TICKET

DOVER, Del.—The Progressive state convention, headed by former Senator J. Frank Allee of Dover, Dr. Caleb R. Layton and Robert G. Houston of Georgetown and State Senator Louis A. Drexler of Bethany Beach, nominated a full state ticket here Wednesday. The ticket is:

Presidential electors—Francis J. Du Pont, Wilmington; Samuel H. Derby, Woodside; George W. Stradley, Laurel.

Representative in Congress—State Senator Louis A. Drexler, Bethany Beach.

Governor—George B. Hynson, Milford.

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED

Matthew Hale, manager of the Progressive party campaign in Massachusetts, has sent a letter to each Republican candidate whose name will be voted on at the state primaries, calling on him to answer publicly seven questions. Among them is one asking each candidate if he believes Mr. Taft was the choice of the Republican voters and also if he was lawfully nominated.

WOMEN DELAY NAMING TICKET

BOISE, Idaho.—The expected call for a woman's Republican state convention to nominate state, county and congressional tickets composed entirely of women, was not made Wednesday. The women, however, still are firm in their decision to have separate tickets and their plans are expected to take definite form in the next few days.

MR. OTIS LEAVES PROGRESSIVES

CHICAGO—Ralph C. Otis has left the Progressive party camp and he says he is through. Mr. Otis was the head and front of the Roosevelt new party movement in Cook county.

WEYMOUTH FAIR OPENS EXHIBITS

WEYMOUTH—The Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society opened its forty-eighth annual exhibition on its grounds at South Weymouth today. There was an exhibition of family horses and colts, and a game of baseball.

Governor's day will be observed Friday and Governor Foss is expected to be present. Saturday there will be a game of baseball between the U. S. battleship Georgia and the Norfolk teams.

REPUBLICAN VOTE GREATEST

TACOMA, Wash.—The Republican primary vote Tuesday exceeded that of the Progressive and Democratic tickets combined.

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO CROWD AT FAIR IN OREGON

LA GRANDE, Ore.—Colonel Roosevelt began his Oregon-Idaho tour with a speech at the fair here today. His topics were the questions of states rights in irrigation and conservation with a detailed explanation of the Progressive plan for cooperative farmers' movements.

PORLAND, Ore.—Colonel Roosevelt spoke at a luncheon here Wednesday, talked with the Oregon Progressive leaders, headed a parade through the city, during which he made three speeches, and toward night addressed the largest crowd of the day in the tabernacle.

Colonel Roosevelt's conference with Oregon Progressive leaders was interrupted by crowds which flocked to his rooms, and he finally had to hold a reception. From Portland Colonel Roosevelt started Wednesday for the eastern part of the state. The colonel's car was decorated with roses and blossoms were thrown at him as he stood on the platform.

MR. BRYAN TO TAKE ROOSEVELT TRAIL

NEW YORK—W. J. Bryan will take the trail of Colonel Roosevelt next Saturday, starting from Denver. He telegraphed the Democratic national committee today that he would leave Denver and speak wherever Colonel Roosevelt was. His speech was endorsed by the Progressive party organization in West Newton.

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MAINE DEMOCRATS TO CONTEST SEATS

PORLAND, Me.—Announcement that elections of representatives to the Maine Legislature last Monday will be contested in 30 districts in which the Democratic electors, chosen at the convention last May, and named a new ticket of Taft men. This action was taken because six of the eight electors had declared themselves to be Roosevelt supporters and announced they would not vote for President Taft. Three resigned, but the other three declined to follow this course. The remaining electors who were Taft men were renamed at Wednesday's session.

A revision of the returns on the legislative vote gives the Republicans a majority of 22 on a joint ballot. The uniform ballot box and \$2,000,000 high-way bond issue amendment was made at Democratic state committee headquarters at Augusta Wednesday.

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STATE TICKET DELAYED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Reluctance to precipitate a contest with Senator La Follette blocked the naming of a full state Progressive ticket by the state convention here Wednesday. Progressive leaders felt that the nomination of a state ticket in opposition to the Republican state ticket would also prevent support of the Progressive cause by Governor McGovern.

RADICALS WITHDRAW NAME

NEW YORK—William G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee, in a statement Wednesday night asked that the use of his name be removed from discussion in connection with the Democratic nomination for the governorship of New York state and declared that under no circumstances would he entertain the nomination.

\$50,000 NEEDED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru—The Senate has approved an internal loan of \$50,000,000 for the internal defense of the country.

GOV. HADLEY FOR STATE TICKET

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—In a speech to the Republican platform committee Wednesday afternoon, after the adoption of the platform on which the state campaign will be waged, Governor Hadley declared for the state ticket and promised to explain later his attitude on the national ticket.

PROGRESSIVE VOTE HEAVY

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Progressives in Arizona cast a much greater vote than did the Republicans at Tuesday's primary, according to returns so far received here.

MR. BEECKMAN FOR GOVERNOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—State Senator R. Livingston Beeckman is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket to succeed Governor Pothier.

DR. LOVELL OUT FOR PLACE AS MAYOR OF LYNN

LYNN—Dr. C. D. S. Lovell today announced his candidacy for mayor. He favors the movement for a public market place to enable farmers and produce dealers to sell directly to the people. He believes in draining and developing the Lynn marshes into taxable property. He also favors other improvements in and about the city.

PELLETIER TALKS ARE SCHEDULED

Rallies have been arranged by the Pelletier campaign leaders for Friday and Saturday as follows:

Friday night—Old Franklin schoolhouse, Washington street, ward 9—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, Councillor Attridge, Kehler.

Institute hall, East Cambridge—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, John F. McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield, Councillor Collins, Jeremiah Sullivan.

Central square, Cambridge—Speakers: Pelletier, Whittfield Tuck, McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield.

Cedar Hall, Cedar street, North Cambridge—Speakers: Pelletier, McDonald, Feeney, Mansfield.

Auburndale square, Newton—Speakers: Pelletier, Owen A. Cunningham, Daniel J. Gallagher, Santosuoso, Leon Hayes.

Jefferson Club, Hyde Park—Cunningham, Attridge, Gallagher.

Saturday night—Marie hall, Malden—Speakers: Pelletier, Vahey, Dennison, Cassidy, Red men's hall, Medford—Speakers: Pelletier, Cunningham, Gallagher, Feeney, Town Solicitor Phil Hendricks of Arlington.

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GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

Offers THESE MONEY AWARDS for the

\$100.00 FOR BREAD NAMES

OPEN TO EVERYBODY!

THE GENERAL BAKING COMPANY

Offers THESE MONEY AWARDS for the

BEST NAMES for BREAD

Submitted before September 15, 1912

First Award \$50.00 Second Award \$25.00

Third Award 10.00 Three Awards, each 5.00

The GENERAL BAKING COMPANY operates Model Bakeries in large cities throughout the country, but with different local names for its breads. All these breads are made of the finest flour, mixed in massive, new, clean mixing machines and baked in great modern ovens.

The object of this Contest is to secure a general name, good enough to give all these breads

one single name indicative of delicious and wholesome quality.

This Contest is being advertised in all large cities. Impartial and expert decision on the

actual merits of the names is assured all contestants.

RULES OF CONTEST

1.—All names must be plainly written—no limit to the number you may submit—and accompanied by your address. A brief outline of your reason as to why the name you submit is applicable would be appreciated. Sent in envelopes marked "Award Contest."

2.—Names must be original—never used before in connection with Bread. Cannot be personal or geographical.

3.—Preference will be given names of one or two brief words.

SEND ALL THE GOOD BREAD NAMES YOU CAN THINK OF, IN ENVELOPE MARKED "AWARD CONTEST," TO THE

COMMUNITY SERVICE AIM OF ROTARY CLUBS SAYS NEW PRESIDENT

Boston Leader Takes Work of Western Organizations as Example of What Members May Accomplish Here

EXHIBIT TO BE HELD

Service, not only to one another as members of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, but to every man in the community, is the message brought home to the Boston Rotary Club membership by Robert H. Clark, newly



R. H. CLARK
President Boston Rotary Club, vice-president international association

elected president of the latter body and vice-president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs for the eastern division of the United States.

Renewed activities of the local organization will include intimate connection with civic developments and charitable organizations and plans for the upbuilding of the city. An exhibition will be held in November in Horticultural hall, at which each member of the Boston Rotary Club will show goods in which he is interested.

This exhibition will not be held for selling, but in order that each member may become better acquainted with the activities of the others.

Mr. Clark is enthusiastic over the achievements of the Rotary Clubs of the West, which he heard about at the recent convention in Duluth. He goes to Worcester and Springfield this week to attend organization and affiliation of clubs there with the international association.

"One of the first matters the club will consider is the development of Copley square on broad lines of beauty commensurate with the importance of and character of the structures in the square," said Mr. Clark.

"The annual meeting of the club comes next January. We will have the founder and president emeritus of the International Association, Paul Harris, a lawyer of Chicago, and Glenn C. Mead, international president, as speakers.

The new set of objects drawn up at the international convention as the standard for the local clubs is as follows:

"To promote the recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and to dignify each member's occupation as it affords him an opportunity to serve society.

"To encourage high ethical standards in business and professions.

"To increase the efficiency of each member by the exchange of ideas and business methods.

"To promote acquaintance as an opportunity for service and aid to success.

"To quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare and to cooperate with others in civic development."

VETERANS OF 25TH ELECT OFFICERS

WORCESTER — Survivors of the twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment held their forty-seventh annual reunion Wednesday in Horticultural hall, where they entertained as special guests Congressman John A. Thayer, Mayor O'Conor and ex-Mayor John T. Duggan.

It was voted to attend on Sept. 25 the exercises attending the unveiling of a statue to Gen. William F. Draper in Milford. The officers elected are: Maj. M. B. Bessey of Worcester, president; Joseph P. Eaton of Auburn, William E. Murdoch of Boston, Frank W. Perry of Putnam, William D. Blanchard of Leominster, Lyman Leighton of Gardner, James O'Neil of Worcester, Julius Miller of Bristol, R. L. W. L. Wheeler of Fitchburg, L. T. Gaskill of Mendon and Joseph J. Marcy of Auburn, vice-presidents; Willard Cheney of Worcester, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Spaulding of Fitchburg, chaplain; Jerome M. Stone of Worcester, Charles Wilson of Worcester, George W. Newhall of Shrewsbury and John H. Gould of Worcester, executive committee.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — First Lieut. H. Harris, ninth infantry, relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. G. S. Anderson.

First Lieut. W. N. Porter, C. A. C., is assigned to the one hundred and forty-fifth company.

Maj. H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., will assume temporary charge of the office of the Q. M. Seattle, Wash., during the absence on leave of Col. W. H. Miller, Q. M. C.

Capt. C. B. Sweeney, eighth cavalry, is selected as major Philippine scouts in place of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, sixth cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. McCaw and Maj. P. S. Halloran, medical corps, are detailed as members of the examining board to meet at the Army Medical Museum building, Washington, D. C., during the temporary absence of Maj. P. C. Fauntroy and Maj. C. R. Reynolds, medical corps.

First Lieut. S. H. McLeary, C. A. C., will proceed to the factory of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Hammondsport, N. Y., for course of instruction.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance department, will make two visits to the works of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Lieut.-Col. G. Bell, Jr., inspector-general, will report to the commanding general western division, for assignment during the absence of Col. J. L. Chamberlain, inspector-general.

Navy Orders

Lieut. G. F. Neal, to naval academy, Sept. 23, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. B. Howe, detached the Hannibal; home, wait orders.

Ensign Monroe Kelly, detached the Salem, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign J. W. Bunkley, detached the Connecticut, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green, detached the Iowa to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Acting Asst. Surgeon W. G. Townsend, to marine recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Acting Asst. Surgeon J. V. Reed, to navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. B. Coch-

ran, to navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, detached the Iowa, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Foxwell, to the Mississippi, Sept. 30, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Reginald Spear, detached the Mississippi, home, wait orders.

Assistant Paymasters J. G. Venter, H. T. Sandlin and E. H. Barber, to temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts.

Gunner J. P. Hancock, to naval hospital, Las Americas, Col., for treatment.

Paymaster's Clerks W. C. Colbert and H. E. Brown, appointment removed.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. R. M. Cutts, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Capt. H. I. Bears, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Capt. F. H. Delano, detached marine barracks, Boston, to naval college.

Capt. J. J. Meade, detached Missouri, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached marine barracks, Mare Island, to marine barracks, Honolulu.

Second Lieut. E. A. Blair, detached marine barracks, Honolulu, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Ohio and the Idaho left Hampton Roads for Newport.

The Lebanon at Norfolk.

The Caesar left Boston for Hampton Roads.

The Tallahassee and the Rocket left Norfolk for Washington.

The Iroquois at Mare Island.

Navy Notes

The Alabama has been detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet.

The New Hampshire has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic fleet.

Orders have been issued to the naval militia of the District of Columbia to prepare to turn over to the department the yacht Oneida, which for several months has been exclusively for their use.

It is a noticeable fact that Lyons, Havre and Bordeaux, the very centre of French commerce, are sending no representatives whatever. If they are staying away for reasons of discretion it would seem to be a case of an excess of this quality, for in business one of the first conditions to be observed is that if you want to accomplish things you must take care to be on the spot.

FAILURE OF FRENCH CHAMBERS TO SEND TO BOSTON QUERIED

Figaro Urges the Claim of International Commerce Congress and Regrets the Smallness of Delegation

REASON IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France — There is much public concern at the apparent apathy of the French chambers of commerce in the forthcoming international congress which is shortly to be held in Boston.

The Figaro says that the ideas represented by these congresses are the outcome of an interesting movement which came into existence after the first peace congress at The Hague and which had for its object the substitution, wherever possible, between commercial men as between governments, of peaceful negotiations for uncompromising rivalry.

Four of these congresses have already been held at Liege, Milan, Prague and London.

With regard to the fifth congress which will very shortly be opened in Boston it is said that the French colony in Boston are not a little distressed at having to announce that the greater part of the French chambers of commerce and of French commercial representatives have neglected to reply to the invitations that have been sent out.

The Figaro pointedly asks if this is owing to some misunderstanding or is due to pure forgetfulness. Have they merely been negligent or have they reasons for not attending? It is at any rate to be regretted that the list of those attending the congress, published in Boston during the last month, shows that 10 delegates only are going from France, although Germany is being represented by at least 50.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MADE IN SEMI-PRINCESS STYLE

Design for frock with or without plenum

THE frocks that are made in semi-princess style are the preferred ones this season. They are so easily adjusted and they are so smart, as well as comfortable, that they are in great demand. This one can be made after the manner shown on the figure and become adapted to street as well as indoor wear; or it can be made without the plenum and with square neck to become much simpler. In either case, it is closed at the left of the front and that fact in itself makes it desirable.

The sleeves can be made in three-quarter or full length, so that several quite different results can be obtained from the use of the same model.

In one made from serge or any similar material this would be a fashionable street dress.

Both three quarter and long sleeves are likely to be correct for a long time to come, so that each wearer is free to choose the length that suits her.

Light weight serge is the most satisfactory material for dresses of this sort, but broadcloth will be much used this season and it is handsome. There are numberless novelties offered and wool sponge is smart and has many advantages.

Trimmings of silk and velvet on wool are always handsome and are much in vogue.

The frock is a very simple one to make. The blouse includes only the shoulder and under-arm seams with the set-in sleeves stitched to the armholes. The skirt is cut in four gores and the back gore can be made in panel style or gathered. The plenum is entirely separate and the waist and skirt can be joined at either the high or the natural waist line.

For the 16 year size, the dress will require 8½ yards of material 27, 6½ yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs. The



width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards for medium size.

The pattern of the dress (7557) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

HOMES OF RICH REDECORATED

French, English and Italian Renaissance styles

AT this time the interior decorator reaps a harvest, for the city house of his well-to-do patron is now being redecorated for the winter social season.

Wealthy New York residents are highly individualistic in regard to interior decoration, and desire above all things that their houses be distinctive from those of their friends, says a Herald writer. They are catholic in their tastes and in the redecoration and refurnishing of their homes. French, English and Italian renaissance styles are used. Which style shall be chosen for some one apartment depends entirely upon the nature of the apartment and, of course, the taste of the owner. French decoration and furniture are always much in demand where light, dainty and elegant designs are desired. The English designs are being much favored by a great many persons, while in houses that may truthfully be called palatial there is a decided tendency toward the Italian renaissance. Few owners of beautiful houses care to have all of the rooms decorated in one period, as the effect is somewhat monotonous. The use of different styles of furnishing in different rooms of the same house, so that the effect shall be harmonious and also varied, is one of the problems of the modern decorator.

Walls of carved oak in French designs are being put into the drawing rooms of several elegant houses. With these walls wonderful painted ceilings are used in some cases, valuable antiques brought from France or Italy. Over the doors and windows are tapestry canopies, their brilliance softened by time. One such drawing room is to have Louis XV. furniture of tulip and satinwood, with bronze ornaments. In each panel of the oaken wall will hang beautiful old por-

TRIED RECIPES

SALT FISH SOUFFLE

TAKE two cups of finely chopped cooked salt fish—fish flakes are nice—eight good-sized potatoes, three quarters of a cup of milk, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two large spoonfuls of butter. Pare the potatoes and boil 30 minutes, drain and mash fine, then mix thoroughly with the fish. Add the butter, seasoning and hot milk. Have two of the eggs well beaten and stir into the mixture; then heat in the dish in which it is to be served. Place in the oven for 10 minutes. Beat the whites of the remaining two eggs to a stiff froth; add a half saltspoon of salt and then the yolks. Spread this over the dish of fish, return to the oven and brown lightly.—Washington Herald.

RUSSIAN VEGETABLE SALAD

Cook some carrots and turnips in boiling hot water, adding a little butter when nearly done. Have one or two beets boiled until tender, then peeled. With a vegetable scoop cut the vegetables into round olive-shaped and sized balls—about a cupful of each. Have also the same amount asparagus points and string beans. Cut into small pieces two dozen stoned olives and a tablespoonful each capers and minced pickle. Add to the vegetables, together with a teaspoonful each of chives, tarragon and chervil. Toss lightly together heap in a salad bowl and cover with mayonnaise. Garnish with olives, pickles and hard-boiled eggs.

CHICORY SALAD

Wash the chicory, trim the ends, leaving each piece about a finger's length. Put in a bowl half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of grated onion, a saltspoonful of pepper; mix, and add four tablespoonfuls of olive oil; rub until the salt is dissolved; add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar; mix, pour over the chicory and serve at once.—Richmond News Leader.

STEAMED HADDOCK

Have the head left on the haddock; wash, wipe and skewer into shape by running a thread through the place where the eyes were taken out, then through the middle of the body and last round the tail. Draw up into the shape of a letter S, set on a buttered plate after dusting with pepper and salt. Steam about half an hour more or less according to the size of the fish and serve with an egg sauce.

SAUCE FOR STEAMED FISH

Chop three hard boiled eggs fine, add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley. Season with a level teaspoon of salt and little pepper. Pour this sauce over the fish and serve hot.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

ELDERBERRY PIE

After making a good pie crust, I use a large pie tin or pan, says a Monitor reader, line it with the crust, and fill it full of berries; then take a cup of sugar and stir in a large spoonful of flour, as the berries are very juicy. Squeeze in the juice from a lemon, as the tartness is needed. Wet the crust well, place on upper crust, and turn edges up to hold in the juice, which might boil out.

HOME HELPS

Some cooks always add a little potato to mashed turnips, while others dredge in little flour before seasoning. When the turnips are large they will have a more delicate flavor if the water is changed at least once during the boiling.

If one cupful of vinegar is put with the water in which colored clothes are washed it will prevent the color from running. Iron while still damp and the garments will look equal to new.

Cold rice mixed with shredded coconut and a well-beaten egg is very palatable when made into fritters.

To bleach handkerchiefs after washing, let them soak over night in water in which a bit of cream of tartar has been dissolved.—Newark News.

FASHION'S EFFECT

The annual report of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce shows in a remarkable manner the effect of fashions in women's dress on the silk industry, says a contributor to the Monitor. In 1911 the total value of the production fell to £15,968,000, whereas in 1909 it had reached the figure of £18,168,000. This great fall is attributed particularly to the scant amount of material used in the skirts now fashionable, together with the suppression of the lining and the petticoat.

Some will say that it is useless to reduce dish washing to a science, because there are mechanical dish-washers which will eventually replace all hand-washing. But how many families can afford such a device? I know I can't. Moreover no matter how perfect a mechanical labor-saver may be, human hands must bring the dishes to it, take them out, lay them away—in short, operate this device or any other; and whether the worker performs all the operations by hand or operates a machine, the principles of efficiency are here.

Still more important, the more deftly a woman handles her tool the better her work is planned.

Of course good, right tools have a very important place, and the market certainly affords ample choice of countless labor-saving devices and equipment. The housekeeper has only to choose those of

which she has real need and which her purse affords.

Take only the devices which are operated by gas and electricity. The list of these is very long and includes many forms of chafing dishes, toasters, hot plates, percolators, electric irons, washing machines, etc., all most excellent. A trip to a house furnishing store, basement or a close scrutiny of the current magazine pages is tremendously educative to a woman.

But even if a woman has the finest tools or newest devices to help her she must plan for and arrange her tasks in a very definite manner. She cannot get the greatest worth from the most perfect tool unless she has planned the right time to use it in relation to other tasks.

NOVELTIES IN FUR EXPECTED

Chinchilla squirrel regarded as a success

FOR several seasons there has been little change in the modish fur coat and little that was really new in small furs; but there is a feeling this season that there will be many novelties, and the dealers and buyers talk of unusually attractive things that are to be shown a little later.

Of novelty furs there is so far little evidence, but one of the furrier's achievements which may be regarded in the light of a distinct success is the chinchilla squirrel, says a New York Sun writer. This is a gray squirrel so treated and tipped that it has the softness and much of the silvery coloring of chinchilla, and it seems safe to think that it will have a very considerable success. The French designers of small furs are sending over charming sets in this fur combined with gray silk or velvet or used alone, and it is also being used on coats and frocks, though it is not cheap enough to be used lavishly by the crowd or to be readily commended.

One good set of chinchilla squirrel was so sewed that diagonal lines of white crossed the fluffy, silver gray surface of muff and cravat. The muff was huge, as are all the modish muffs, and had a lining of gray chiffon and big, soft puffs of gray velvet for trimming. The cravat was a small one, with a knot of gray velvet and three gray ball buttons at its point of fastening.

Black and white furs are as popular as ever, and there are many very original models in ermine and black silk or velvet, in white and black fox, in broadtail or caracul, ermine, etc.

Muffs are of many shapes, but invariably of large size, some of the fox muffs being actually enormous. The bag shaped muff of ermine is one of the new things, and has pockets inside the flaps, while a wadded shelter for the hands is at the top. In ermine and associated with the chie little cravat of ermine and black,

it is handsome, but the shape is really not so attractive as the more generally used soft, flat pillow muff.

Fox of all kinds is, as usual, a great favorite. The rarer kinds, such as silver fox, are so high priced that they are out of the question for most women, but there are other varieties almost as beautiful though not so rare. Sitska tipped to look like silver fox is extremely handsome.

Fur coats are on view in all the familiar shapes of last season, but among the imported models there are some new things, and probably as the season advances there will be many others. One hears a good deal about experiments with half length fur coats and boleros and Russian and direcoire cuirs, but after all the fanciful fur coat is the extravagance of the few and the average woman when she spends the money for a good fur coat wants something that will be serviceable for many seasons and buys conservatively. Moleskin, which became one of the most popular coat furs last winter, seems headed for another successful season, and those who bought fearing that the fur might be merely the fad of a single season will have reason to congratulate themselves. Mole is to be very popular for small furs too and for scarfs of the enveloping kind that can hardly be classed as "small."

The beautiful and unusual sewing of the small moleskins affords the furriers opportunity for exercise of their skill and gives delightful shadings of tone.

Long draped coats of fine caracul are numerous, the drapery being disposed in long clinging lines and, thanks to the suppleness of the fur, having no hint of awkwardness.

Some roll collars on the "Dauphin" and "Medici" orders are used on imported coats, and there are short coats with delectable waistcoats of satin, corded silk, velvet, etc., or with heavily embroidered velvet girdles.

Besides the school dresses one cloth suit at least will be needed, and this can be got ready made. Few mothers care to pay the price of a fashionable tailor for a suit for a growing daughter. A dressy suit of velvet or velveteen made on the Russian model and completed with rich collar, and cuffs of filet lace might constitute the only suit when one-piece dresses and a big top coat are used for general wear. With the cloth or tweed suit one or two dressy blouses of chiffon or messaline in the same color will be needed, and also some becoming high neck long sleeve white blouses of wash material.

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The Russian blouse suit, particularly smart in dark blue, will figure in the boarding school wardrobe of several girls who are being fitted out at an exclusive juvenile shop. If the plain blue effect appears too somber, pipings, braids, buttons or cravats of bright satin or silk can be added. Blues and browns are found to be far more becoming to the average girl than almost any other colors.

It is an unwise mother indeed who fits her daughter out with queer purples and greens.

It is not too much to provide the daughter with two or three little simple evening dresses of white, pink or blue and made of a soft unmissable material. In most schools the pupils are expected

to make a toilet for the evening meal and these pretty frocks are given good use. For the party dress, fascinating little gowns of tulle, lace, net or chiffon, trimmed with rosebuds and ribbons, can be bought reasonably, and they are apt to prove more stylish and becoming than the results turned out of the average dressmaker's shop.

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Three hats, a soft felt for daily walks, skating, etc., some smart, small affair for downtown wear and a larger and more elaborate chapeau for formal occasions will be a sufficient supply of millinery.

A warm, yet rather light colored pretty bathrobe should not be overlooked in the planning, and a well cut raincoat can be the source of considerable pleasure and comfort to a girl.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

SEÑOR MONTERO Y TIRADO'S report on communications in central Peru recalls the fact that between the central and southern railroad systems of the republic there is only the gap from Huancayo to Cuzco to fill out. It is a matter of some 500 miles, of which the shorter section, from Huancayo to Ayacucho, 230 miles, is under construction now, leaving only the 270 miles from Ayacucho to Cuzco. As the former president of the Geographical Society of Lima points out, this section of the Pan-American railroad follows the direction of the Inca trail, perhaps the most famous highway in all South America, for by it the Inca conquered and ruled, the conquistadores looted the Inca's treasures and crushed his power, and the patriots finally drove out their Spanish masters when in 1824 Ayacucho saw the great debacle of Spanish colonial power in the defeat of the last viceroy, the obscure La Serna, by one of the brightest names in Latin history, General Sucre. With the completion of that gap, the Pan-American railroad south of Panama will be much more of a reality than it appears today, for by that time another short gap, between Uyuni and Tupiza, in southern Bolivia, will have been filled out, and the entire distance from Buenos Aires to Lima and Callao will be covered by railroad, with the exception of steamer connection on Lake Titicaca.

To come within the scope of the Pan-American railroad is a worthy crowning of the old Inca trail, but it will by no means signify its absorption. Indeed through the increased importance of that thickly-populated part of Peru that must come through railroad connection, the trail is destined to expand into a high road in order to satisfy the growing interests of the Indian population whose whole future as citizens of the Peruvian republic is dependent on the introduction of reforms and the spread of education, which can only come through improved means of communication. However large may loom the railroad problems of Peru from an international and an intercontinental point of view, it is the simple road, the mere trail in its gradual evolution, which is called upon to make possible the solution of that problem which is at the root of nearly all Latin-American civilization—the merging of the vast Indian element into the civilized, Spanish-speaking population. That this is fully realized in Peru there have been many signs of late and the course of the new administration will be watched with exceptional interest, because it is headed by a man whose past activity is a splendid record of the constructiveness of his race, Don Guillermo Billinghurst.

SEÑOR MONTERO SAYS ROAD IMPROVEMENT PERU'S URGENT NEED

Former President of Geographical Society of Lima Has Just Returned From Extensive Trip in Interior

AN IMPORTANT LINK

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru.—In a communication to the government the former president of the Geographical Society of Lima, Señor M. G. Montero y Tirado, who has just returned from an extensive trip in the interior of the republic, calls attention to the urgent need for the improvement of roads. Señor Montero points out that while the coast is well served by steamship lines and the upper Amazon region of the republic, comprising the several chains of the Andes and the high plateaux, offers the most complicated problems of communication and transportation to be found anywhere, and the solution of which has not been carried much beyond the splendid road of the Incas, despite wonderful achievements in isolated railroad construction.

Señor Montero therefore urges the linking up of those lines, especially in the direction indicated by the Inca road, which the engineers have been following in making the trace of the future Pan-American railroad, but the burden of his communication is the reconstruction of old roads and the building of new ones, supplementing the railroad lines. Especially is he in favor of an immediate start being made on the reconstruction of that part of the road which connects Huancayo with Cuzco, the two railheads north and south, and for which the surveys have been completed on the basis of the appropriations passed during the last two years, while nothing has yet been done to carry out the actual work.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
SAO PAULO, Brazil.—A steam navigation company is being organized in this capital for service between Santos and Rio de Janeiro only. Six fast steamers have been ordered of 1000 tons each, equipped with modern conveniences. The capital of the company is 2000 centos—\$1,000,000—which half has been subscribed so far.

The Japanese commission that is touring the state is on the way to Iquique in order to visit the large Japanese settlement in the Ribeira zone.

PARA, Brazil.—According to reports received from Rio de Janeiro, the attorney-general has reached a definite conclusion in the matter of the claim submitted by the Commercial Association of this port against the action of the government of the state of Manaus in compelling steamers plying on the Amazon river and affluents between here and the territory of Acre to stop at the port of Manaus. The attorney-general is taking steps toward

a conciliation of the conflicting interests of the two ports.

CURRYBA, Parana, Brazil.—A cooperative association has been formed in Paraguay for the purpose of developing the export trade in fruit, especially bananas to Europe and the River Plate. The association is composed of five commercial houses of Paraguay and Argentina. It is reported that two steamers are to be acquired at once for the fruit trade with the River Plate.

Buenos Aires, A. R.—The minister of public affairs is negotiating with the president of the local board of directors of the Southern railway, Eng. William White, to bring about the electrification of the lines between Buenos Aires and La Plata. The government emphasizes the point that the electrification of the road would stimulate the settlement of the long stretches of open country between the two cities, notably to the southwest and northeast of the line. With the same end in view, Deputy Dr. Arturo Vatton is presenting a bill for the electrification of the Constitución, Temperley, Florencio Varela and La Plata line, in connection with the amalgamation of the southern and western railways.

MENDOZA, A. R.—The municipality is contemplating a loan of \$6,000,000 Argentine currency for street paving and other public works. Attention is called to the urgent need of sanitation in this city.

MONTEVIDE, Uruguay.—Engineer Quellone, technical director of the syndicate that proposes to buy practically all of the Uruguayan railroads, on his way to Treinta y Tres, stopped here long enough to submit to the minister of public works details of the projects of the syndicate.

It is announced that surveys are shortly to be begun on the proposed lines from Montevideo to Florida and Polanco.

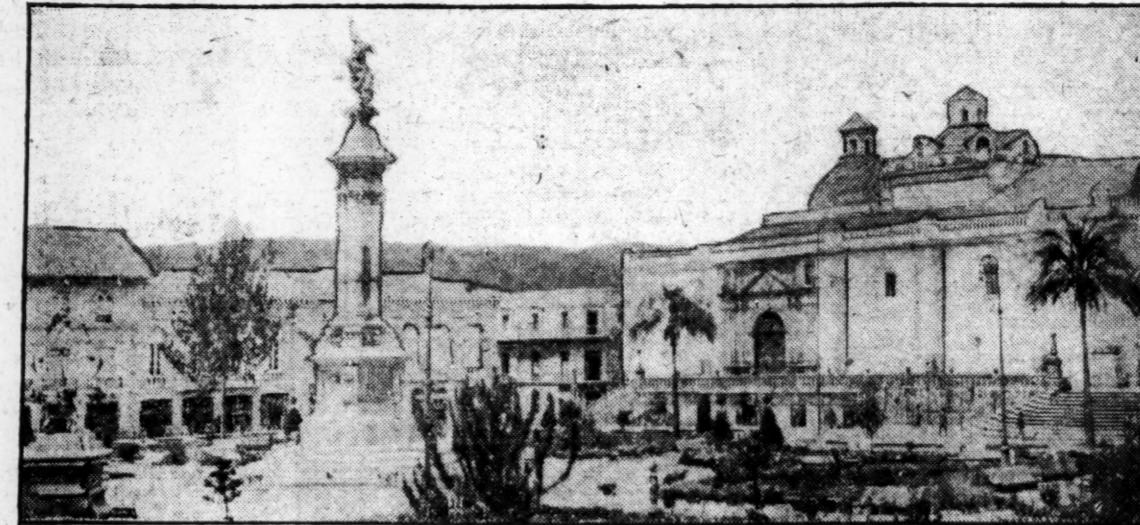
PAYSANDU, Uruguay.—Owing to the agrarian crisis prevailing in some districts of the Argentine Republic several colonization projects in this republic are under consideration; thus, at Santa Hilda, in this department, 150 German families from Santa Fe are about to settle on the basis of excellent financial terms offered them. The Uruguayan colonization law provides for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad to the nearest station, the supply of seed at cost price, free entry of agricultural machinery and implements for ten years, and exemption from land taxes for the same period. The 150 families are to be followed by others, up to a total of 1000 families.

JUDGES CHOSEN
FOR THEMES IN
COSTA RICA

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—Growing interest is shown by the general public in regard to the contest opened for Sept. 15 by the Athenaeum of Costa Rica. At a recent session of the board of Ateneo the judges were appointed for the various heads under which the papers handed in will come, among them such eminent citizens as former President Lic. Don Cleto González Víquez. Under the head "science" there are such themes as the electrification of the Pacific railway, irrigation, the roads of Costa Rica, while under "arts" there are included music, painting and photography. The other heads are political science, pedagogy and rhetoric.

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 187 William street, New York.

ECUADOR NEVER BEFORE HAD SO MUCH AT STAKE AS SHE HAS TODAY



One of Quito's handsome squares, Plaza Mayor, in which are the cathedral, town hall and palaces of the President of the republic and the archbishop

Opinion Prevails That New President, General Plaza, Will Have His Statecraft Put to the Utmost Test

BOUNDARY CLAIMS

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador.—On Aug. 16 the Congress of Ecuador declared Gen. Leonidas Plaza Gutiérrez elected President of the republic by 85,000 votes to take possession of the presidential chair on Aug. 31. It is not the first time that General Plaza has been placed at the helm; that was some 10 years ago, at a time when the civil war of 1899 to 1902 in the neighboring republic of Colombia had created a difficult situation in this country, requiring exceptional firmness and sagacity.



GEN. LEONIDAS PLAZA
Head of republic of Ecuador, who has just taken the presidential chair



Carrera de Venezuela, principal street in Quito, Ecuador's capital, situated 9350 feet above the sea

city. His administration at that time was recognized as contrasting favorably with that of his predecessor, Gen. Eloy Alfaro, a circumstance which is recalled as curious, since his presidency has grown out of the closing events in the career of that same Eloy Alfaro and the tragic outcome of the last revolution.

It is admitted that scarcely even in all her history did Ecuador have so much at stake as was the in such need of a strong and able government as today if she is to have an independent future. The realization of this seems to restrain even the most violent opponents of the new executive and his bitterest enemies, who accuse him of atrocious crimes, for neither the proclamation issued last July in Panama City, by Olmedo Alfaro, calling to arms his friends in Ecuador and Colombia, that is, "all the radicals who do not bend their knees before the altars of Rome or eat at the tyrant's table," nor the "montoneras" attributed to various army officials and to Don Carlos Andrade, brother to the late victim of a so-called barrack outbreak, Gen. Julio Andrade, have succeeded in plunging the country into another revolution. Ecuador, like Colombia and Venezuela, is reading the signs of the time.

To three fourths of the people of Ecuador, representing the Conservative party and the popular wing of the Liberals, the Alfaro Radicals, there is a cloud over

the country on account of the massacre of the revolutionary generals Alfaro and Montes last January and the dark deed of March 5 that removed General Plaza's rival, Gen. Don Julio Andrade. The country has been following with deep concern the official inquiry into the circumstances of the tragedy and the comments on the verdict declaring it an accident are many. The details of that last tempestuous interview between Generals Andrade and Plaza, in the presence of acting President Freile Zaldumbide and War Minister Navarro in the presidential palace in this capital on that fatal March 5, are among the most dramatic in the history of Latin America.

From an international point of view, it is generally agreed that a rapprochement with Peru is to take the place of the entente with Colombia, and recent developments seem to confirm this view, which is largely based on General Plaza's past utterances and his attitude toward Colombia, notwithstanding that he never allowed his personal views to interfere with matters of neutrality or reasons of state. That it might also mean a cooling-off in the relations with Chile is not regarded as likely, in view of the renewal of efforts made in behalf of a reconciliation of that republic and Peru.

As General Plaza's name is prominently identified with those early negotiations over the Peruvian boundary dispute, which were of a juridic character and led to the investigation by a commission of the borderland in dispute, the topic is expressed that this country may not, after all, fare as badly in the matter of its already vastly reduced share of the upper Amazon region as the advance of both Peru and Colombia into Ecuador's hinterland indicated.

Though the government policy in regard to the building of roads and the development of fluvial navigation is awaited with keen interest, it is the relations of the United States and the kindred problems of the Guayaquil & Quito railway, the sanitation of the port of Guayaquil, the future status of the Galapagos islands and the urgently needed loan that preoccupy public opinion chiefly. The bids for the sanitation of Guayaquil are coming up shortly, and popular opposition to the American propositions is foreseen. It is the consensus of opinion that General Plaza's election is about to put his mettle and his statecraft to a test such as fell to the lot of scarcely one of his predecessors, and of few of the long line of Spanish-American chiefs.

Each 24 hours. The vessel carries about 1000 tons of fuel oil in tanks in her double bottom. With a gross tonnage of 4930 tons and net 3145 tons, she has a deadweight capacity of 7400 tons, with accommodations for 22 first-class passengers. She is 370 feet long, 53 feet wide, with a maximum draft of 24 feet 4 inches. Her windlass and winches are electrically driven.

She presents an odd appearance as she plows through the water at 11½ miles an hour with no sails spread and no smoke showing, for she has no funnels. There is a hole near the main trunk through which the gases generated by the engines are given

PARTY REORGANIZING BEGUN IN PARAGUAY ON PROGRESSIVE BASIS

Bill Offered in Congress for Amnesty for Political Offenses and Those of a Purely Military Character

RADICAL CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—What is regarded as the beginning of party reorganization on a basis of constructive programs after the prolonged civil war took place recently with reference to the Democratic or Civic, the Colorado, and the Jarista liberals. The Democratic leaders held a meeting in the house of Don Pedro Caballero where a special commission was appointed for the purpose of making a complete census of the members of the Civic party throughout the republic, and also for getting in touch with all those needing legal and financial help. The Jaristas are publishing a manifesto with their political program, while the Colorados are also exchanging views on the reorganization of the party and the election of a new head.

Senator Dr. Sosa has presented to Congress a bill covering full amnesty for political offenses and those of a purely military character up to the end of the civil war. The bill calls for the formation of a certain number of commissions determined by the executive and composed of one member of the dominant party and two belonging to the opposition who will proceed to a number of border points in order to negotiate for the return of the Paraguayan exiles.

It is advocated that the military headquarters of the republic, both of the army and navy, be transferred from Pilar to Paraguay, as being nearer the capital. Radical changes in the military administration of the country are in sight, as a result of the experience made during the last revolution.

GEN. RIVERA SHOWS MILITARY VALUE OF TRANS-ANDEAN ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

Buenos Aires, A. R.—Considerable interest is aroused here by the articles appearing in the Chilean press on the subject of the military aspect of the Antofagasta-Salta Trans-Andean railroad project, which here is judged from an economic point of view. It is especially a recent article from the pen of Gen.

PORTRAIT OF GERMAN EMPEROR IS GIVEN TO BRAZILIAN MINISTER

Many High Officials at the Presentation Ceremony in the Itamaraty Palace, an Event Doubly Gratifying

HONOR TO COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—An event that attracted widespread attention and caused the utmost satisfaction in official and social circles took place the other day when the German minister, Dr. Michaheller, presented the foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Müller, with the portrait and autograph of the German Emperor, in a richly ornamented frame with the imperial arms. The ceremony took place at the Itamaraty palace, the diplomat being accompanied by the entire staff of the legation and the German consul-general. Dr. Lauro Müller was awaiting them at the palace surrounded by the sub-secretary of state, Dr. Eneas Martins, the director-general of the foreign office, Dr. Federico de Carvalho, Brazilian minister to Japan, Sr. Barros Moreira, Brazilian minister to Ecuador; Sr. Gonçalves Pereira, Sr. Barros Moreira, Brazilian minister to Argentina; Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro and Arthur Briggs, chiefs of departments, and Senor Paul Fonseca, Brazilian consul-general in Paris.

In his address the German minister said that the Emperor in sending his portrait intended to give Dr. Müller a souvenir of his trip to Berlin, as a token of his high regard and esteem. Dr. Lauro Müller replied in terms of profound appreciation of the honor shown him and his country. The German officials accompanying the minister, Dr. Weber, secretary of legation; Lieutenant Brunner, military attaché, and Herr Murzenhaler, the consul-general, were entertained at lunch by Dr. Müller.

Boonen Rivera in a leading paper that is much commented on. The article starts from the premise that a war between the Argentine Republic and Chile is much less likely than a war with a naval power and points out that in the latter case a railroad connecting northern Chile with northern Argentina would be of the utmost value for transporting supplies to the troops stationed in the nitrate region making them independent of their communications with southern Chile and relieving the longitudinal railroad of congestion.

While it is not doubted that the naval power referred to could be any other than Peru it is asked whether the relations between Chile and Argentina could ever become close enough to warrant the assumption of Argentine friendliness in the case of a war with Peru and a break in the traditional relations between Argentina and the latter republic.

TRAVEL

Eastern Steamship Corporation

SHORT SEA TRIPS

BOSTON TO BOSTON, Cam-
bridge, B. F. M. from India-
Wharf—Weekdays and Sun-
days—S. S. B. F. M. and B.
F. M. and B. F. M.

Portland, East-
land, B. F. M. from Cam-
bridge, B. F. M. and B. F. M.
Wharf—Weekdays and Sun-
days—S. S. B. F. M. and B.
F. M. and B. F. M.

Portland, East-
land, B. F. M. from Cam-
bridge, B. F. M. and B. F. M.
Wharf—Weekdays and Sun-
days—S. S. B. F. M. and B.
F. M. and B. F. M.

St. John and the
Port of St. John, Inter-
national Direct
Service.

St. John and the
Port of St. John, Inter-
national Direct
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Bath, Gardner, 100 P. M. from
Portland, Boothbay Harbor, Wednesdays,
Pemaquid, S. S. City of Boston.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices;
Bath, Gardner, 100 P. M. from Portland,
Boothbay Harbor, Wednesdays, Pemaquid,
S. S. City of Boston.

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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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EDUCATIONAL



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of experienced teachers.

COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.

Teachers, personal service, Commercial course.

For personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and attractive surroundings.

This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.

Persons who care to know may print information of terms and conditions by mail.

E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

STUDY EVENINGS. School Now Open at FRANKLIN ACADEMY 136 BOYLSTON STREET \$1 a week pays for thorough training in SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING Secure a seat before all are taken.

STORES AND OFFICES

A FINE STORE

On Boylston st., near Arlington st., extends two stories in the rear; splendid show window; rent reasonable. Apply ANTIQUE SHOP, 386 Boylston st., Boston. Phone B. B. 600.

STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room, and business and photo studio; first location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING 384A Boylston St. Phone B. B. 600.

F FARMS—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Florida, four room house, 10 acres of land, on St. George's sound; fine location; high and dry, in sight of public school; cash or terms. W. H. DORCHESTER, 60 Hiland ave., Pratt City, Ala.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAEN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Newbury st., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1633.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING AND DECORATING

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$3.00 per day upwards.

Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.

Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE, EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

APARTMENTS TO LET

COOLIDGE CORNER

TO LET—Attractive apartments, modern conveniences, janitor; also very desirable location for professional and dwelling occupancy combined. Apply to FRANK H. HOWES, 30 Kirby st.

GAINGSBORO ST., 70, Suite 2—Apartment for 7 rooms and bath, c. b. w. all modern improvements. B. B. 4843-R.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT GUTHRIE, COUNSELOR AT LAW 18 Broadway, Phone Broad 6673, N. Y. City.

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counsellor

2 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MASTIN & SHERLOCK 243 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEY who frequently procure good non-client clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

BOOKS CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, Standard Dictionaries and numerous volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 340 Washington st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

DR. G. FRANKLIN HARRIT 1000 Franklin Temple, CHICAGO Phone Central 5891

DR. A. B. H. NUMBERS, 809 Frost Bldg., A-2103 LOS ANGELES CAL. Bldwng 1500

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED

For a quick, easy-mail proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents. This is a strictly Al bona fide proposition. M. J. CALAHAN & CO., 206 N. 2d Street, Champaign, Ill.

BUSINESS AGENCY WANTED

AN ENTERPRISING SPECIALTY COMPANY desires agents for salable articles that is a necessity in conjunction with a line that sells readily to hotels, clubs and institutions. FALCON & CO., 911 First

WANTED Someone to take mortgage on farm near Boston and receive a sum in family for interest. Z. 13. Monitor office.

W. BROOKLINE ST., 171 Pleasant, airy rooms with hot and cold water; board.

BOARD & ROOMS—PENNSYLVANIA

MERION, PA.—Large rooms, excellent table, private room, pleasant surroundings. Address Box 43, Merion, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

GLENFERN COTTAGE, LAKE ON-TARIO SHORE, NEAR ROCHESTER, an ideal spot for rest and pleasure; beautiful scenery, delightful air and water, bathing, boating, lawn tennis, etc. Address: Mrs. C. W. REDDENBURG, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE sacrifice sale—Pierres Arrows, Indian, Pierce Arrow, touring car, Packard, Stevens, Duryea, Pope, Hartford, Hudson, Moon, 337 Newbury st., Boston.

STODDARD-DAYTON, 7 pass. touring car, excellent condition, always operated by experienced chauffeur; price \$800. A. C. FRENCH, Tel. Ox. 2520, Tre. 1384-J.

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Forewoman and Assistant Wanted

A large manufacturer in Boston would consider applications for either of above positions. Previous experience in handling help desirable but not necessary. Applications must state full particulars as to age, qualifications and experience and will be treated confidentially. Address X-13, Monitor Office, Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

Special for the remainder of the week:

Manufacturers' Seconds, Chocolates from 20c to 60c, 2 lbs. for..... 25c

Fancy boxes at one-half price. Boxes slightly reduced at 25c.

Specialty Peppermints, 25c

Molasses or Peanut Butter 25c

On Fashion Chocolates, worth 25c 17c

Our Sunday special, regular 60c 39c

Saturday special, best 29c

Best Granulated Sugar to Purchasers 5c

Every Day Special, assorted chocolates 23c

81 PORTLAND STREET

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD ZOO PINE ST.

Trade Mark Registered Dec. 5, 1905. U. S. Patent Office ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Drama, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Dixiel 2651, Chicago

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE and small furnished rooms, all conveniences, 3 minutes from 137th st. sub-way. 614 W. 138th st.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted in purchasing department of manufacture or establishment engaged in supply house, or under stands, sawmill and machinery supplies. ST. GEORGE EVANS, Franklin st., Astoria, Ore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or secretary; young lady to care for two children, 3 years old. LAURA E. HARRIS, 119 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Cal.

COOK—Experienced, reliable woman domestic and education desires position in western states as companion to a child or children. MARY LILLIE GARDNER, 900 Grayson st., San Antonio, Tex.

COOK—Experienced, reliable woman domestic position as cook or general housework; good wages wanted; Pacific coast or western states preferred. CAROLINE L. RUMBLE, 1201 Holland, route 12, Holland, Mich.

GOVERNESS—Position wanted as governess for small children, or companion to a child or children. ALICE BRAMMER, 140 Grayson st., San Antonio, Tex.

GOVERNESS—Young woman wanted as governess for small children, or companion to a child or children. MARY ALICE BRAMMER, 140 Grayson st., San Antonio, Tex.

GOVERNESS—Position wanted as governess for small children, or companion to a child or children. ALICE BRAMMER, 140 Grayson st., San Antonio, Tex.

PIANIST desires position in young ladies' room or college, also studied in Germany; testimonials and references. RAY H. SEWARD, 1217 Bishophill st., Bishophill, S. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in family institution by middle-aged woman, hostess, or maid. MARY L. RUMBLE, 1201 Holland, route 12, Holland, Mich.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in private home; maid. MARY L. RUMBLE, 1201 Holland, route 12, Holland, Mich.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in private home; maid. MARY L. RUMBLE, 1201

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

One of the most important transactions in real estate today is the purchase of a mercantile property located at 23 to 27 North square, near North street, being a five-story brick building covering 2201 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$29,000, with \$13,000 of that amount on the land. Michael F. Cullery was the buyer from Clara E. Hewes estate et al, deed coming through Angelo Carpiniella.

A South End transaction has just been completed by the owners, Mary E. Mallott and another, who sold to Therese Silverman et al. It comprises a 3½ story and basement swell front brick residence number 84 Waltham street, between Tremont and Shawmut, taxed for \$7600, of which the 1776 square feet of land carries \$4000.

William J. Ryan is the new owner of 114 Moreland street, between Blue Hill avenue and Dennis street, Roxbury, a property that consists of a frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, all valued for taxes at \$6300. The land value, separate, is \$1500. Patrick J. Finn made the deed.

The frame dwelling designated as 45-47 Mozart street, opposite Armstrong street, Roxbury, has passed into new hands. Catherine Sullivan, taking title from Alice M. Moran. It is assessed for \$6200. Alice M. Connally estate conveyed the title.

FOR BACK BAY IMPROVEMENT Charles J. Mansfield has purchased a parcel of land fronting Mountfort street at St. Mary's for improvement. It contains 4950 square feet of land assessed for \$6200. Alice M. Connally estate conveyed the title.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY Through the office of I. E. Williams & Co. Henry Wheeler, trustee, has sold the large estate at Train and King streets, Popes Hill, Dorchester. The property consists of a large mansion house and stable and 93,733 square feet of land. The purchaser is Clifford S. Mowatt, who will improve the property at once by erecting a large number of high-class colonial style three-apartment houses. The total assessed value of the premises is \$16,100, of which \$12,100 is on the land.

Martin Raduski has placed a deed on record from Mary E. Macdonough transferring an estate on Hansborough street, near Blue Hill avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$6600, the lot value alone being \$600.

BANKERS HAVING A DAY OF RECREATION

DETROIT—Delegates to the national convention of the American Bankers' Association are devoting themselves to sightseeing and recreation today. The convention will resume business sessions tomorrow.

The thought that the "money trust inquiry" authorized by Congress might be carried so far as to require the revelation of confidential relations between bankers and their customers, to the embarrassment of the business of the latter, was implied in the address of George M. Reynolds of Chicago Wednesday. He declared that the banks should decline to make such information public.

Theodore West, director of the U. S. postal savings bank system, characterized the postal bank as "the poor man's bank."

On Sept. 1 of this year, he said, the total deposits approximated \$23,200,000, which stood to the credit of about 270,000 depositors, an average of about \$85 for each. These figures did not include over a million dollars converted by depositors into postal savings bonds. He asserted that only a "negligible quantity" of the postal deposits would ever have been entrusted to banks.

JEWS OBSERVE NEW YEAR FEAST

Many Jewish business men of Greater Boston have closed their stores and will not reopen them until tomorrow evening, and some of them not before Monday morning in observance of the Jewish new year 5673, which was ushered in Wednesday evening with services said to have been attended by about 100,000 persons.

Services are being held today in all the temples and synagogues in the metropolitan district. In Hyde Park, Dorchester, Everett, Malden, Chelsea, Jamaica Plain and Cambridge new buildings were dedicated, while in Newton and Arlington cornerstones were laid. In Brighton and Winthrop arrangements were completed for the erection of synagogues.

INNOCENT MAN SET AT LIBERTY

Herbert S. Dudley, sentenced June 23, 1911, to a term of from four to six years in state prison, on a charge of breaking and entering the house of Postmaster Charles J. Shepard, at Waltham, March 19, 1908, was pardoned Wednesday after serving about 15 months of his sentence. His innocence has been proved.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Alice M. Connally est. to Charles J. Mansfield, Waltham and St. Mary's st. \$475.

Mary E. Miller et al. to Therese Silverman et al., Waltham st. q. \$1.

Ira W. Shapiro, mrgt. to Lyde W. Benjamin, Batavia st. d. \$27,055.

Clara E. Hewes et al. to Angelo Carpiniella, North sq. q. \$1.

Angelo Carpiniella to Michael F. Cullery, North sq. q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

David Slocum to Josephine Skerry, Emerson st. q. \$1.

David Slocum to Pauline W. Van Dam, Central Savings Bank, Lowell, mrgt. to Central Savings Bank, Lowell, Third st. d. \$3750.

Monica C. Paige to Emily J. Welch, Minnie court, w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Patrick F. Flynn to William J. Ryan, Moreland st. Ext. w. \$1.

Alice A. Moran to Catherine Sullivan, Moreland st. w. \$1.

Mozart st. est. to Jacob Cohen, Orchard Park st. d. \$1.

Charles A. Anderson to Arthur L. Woods, Lansdowne st. d. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Helen M. Smith et al. to Henry Wheeler, tr. King st. rel. \$1.

Henry Wheeler, tr. to Clifford M. Mowatt, Lansdowne st. d. \$1.

Mary E. Macdonough to Martin Raduski, Hansborough st. q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Julia E. Stevens to Ada T. Hayden, Arthur Weld and Willow st. 5 lots; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Nellie T. Burns to Joseph Berthowitch, Medford st. q. \$1.

HIGH PARK

Edith D. Waterman to Edward Doucet, Park and Jefferson st. w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Sarah Appel to Samuel Segal, Winnisimmet and Division st. q. \$1.

Nathan Suiden to Mendel Heller, Chestnut st. q. \$1.

Bridget G. Gately estate to John A. Hartbower et al., Carroll st. d.

Jennie M. Kimball to Ethel A. Allen, Boston st. q. \$1.

Charles A. Anderson to Arthur L. Woods, Lansdowne st. d. \$1.

REVERE

Mary A. Murphy to Timothy J. Holland, Pebley st. w. \$1.

Margaret Wilson to Herman Moksu, Haske rd. w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Margaret Wilson to Herman Moksu, Haske rd. w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bennington st. 1020, ward 1; Giovanni Gas- gano, E. A. Norcross; brick store and dwelling.

Washington st. 5201-5203, ward 23; Martha Geier, Johnston Construction Company; stone and brick.

Lonsdale st. 22, ward 24; Eugene C. John- son, John P. Freiberg; wood dwelling.

Mendesohn st. 16, ward 23; Hannah M. Lounsbury, F. C. Cannon; wood dwelling.

Adams st. 304-306, rear, ward 24; James Coffey; wood auto storage.

Sudan st. 41, ward 20; William T. Hender- son; wood dwelling.

Washington st. North, 95, ward 6; M. Doherty; after mercantile.

Wharf st. Ward 6; James Daniels, John Daniels; wood store and lodgings.

India st. 46, ward 7; A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; wood storage.

Wharf st. 21, ward 7; A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; wood dwelling.

NEW BRIDGE TO THE STADIUM IS TO BE BUILT

Soon after this season's football season is over, work will be begun on the new stadium bridge, which will be built over the Charles river. Funds for the bridge are the gift of Larz Anderson.

A temporary wooden foot bridge will be built as the first step in the work at a point about 100 feet above where it is proposed to put the new structure.

The bridge is expected to cost about \$200,000. It will be built of concrete, and including approaches, will be 440 feet long. There will be three spans, the middle one being 76 feet 8 inches and the others 65 feet 4 inches. The center span will be at least 16 feet high in the middle and will afford a 12-foot clearance for 45 feet.

The roadway will be 40 feet wide and on each side will be sidewalks 10 feet wide; the full width over all will be 84 feet. The approaches will be 74 feet wide.

MR. RYAN PLANS ART GALLERY

NEW YORK—Plans have been filed for building a two-story rear extension to the Thomas F. Ryan dwelling house at No. 858 Fifth avenue.

This extension will be used for the private office of Mr. Ryan, with a small conservatory on the ground floor. The rest of the extension is to be used as a private art gallery and will be finished in marble and bronze.

HANG PORTRAIT OF MAYOR

In accordance with its custom of hanging a portrait of every mayor upon the walls of the aldermanic chamber, the Somerville board of aldermen has just hung a full size pastel portrait of Mayor Charles A. Burns. It is the work of B. F. Freeman of Somerville.

FUSILIERS ON OUTING

The Boston Fusiliers Veteran Corps held its annual outing at Hotel Pember-ton Wednesday.

SYSTEM OF SMALL BANKS IN GERMANY SUBJECT OF REPORT

Ambassador Leishman Describes Institutions Which Help Workmen and Small Business Men of Empire

MAY TRY PLAN HERE

WASHINGTON—Government officials

are much interested in the recent report from Ambassador Leishman on the system of rural banks in Germany, and on what is known there as its complementary Schulze-Delitzsch bank system, which furnishes credit at low rates to artisans, workmen and small businesses. These latter more nearly resemble ordinary banks than do the rural associations. They deal with a more complex social condition, and lack the backing of the collective guarantee founded on land, and of the community interest in seeing that loans are used for productive purposes. Hence, these banks have a considerable capital, instead of the merely nominal capital of the rural institutions, and in consequence their business is more general.

The primary object of these banks is to furnish their members with cheap, quick money. They lend on current account and for stated periods. Workmen or small tradesmen needing this aid are able to secure it on the guarantee of their fellows in the association. Loans for fixed periods are made on the cooperative pledges or by discounting bills of exchange, also on mortgages.

Ambassador Leishman reports that these banks find no difficulty in borrowing from the large banks at rates averaging less than 4 per cent on their total working capital, and they usually pay dividends to shareholders from 5 to 7 per cent. In some instances dividends have been higher. The officials deposit funds not needed for current business with the larger banks in the cities, thus maintaining relations which extend financial mobility throughout the entire system.

It is proposed in the report that these banks, because developed along more strictly commercial lines, would be more useful as models for cooperative credit in the United States than the rural institutions, which are peculiarly fitted for the simple needs of the peasants having interest in one another's affairs.

The purpose of President Taft in asking for the Leishman report was to form a basis for another recommendation to Congress. During the last session he sent a message to both houses in which he discussed the need for more elastic and general rural credits, in the interest of a full development of American agriculture. Nothing was done by Congress. Next winter the subject will come up at a time when final action should be possible. The subject will be brought before Congress in a way that will insure general debate.

There is wide interest among farmers in this subject, and many inquiries have reached Washington through members of the House and Senate, and through letters sent directly to the secretary of agriculture and the President. It is apparent that the Taft administration favors the German system above referred to, rather than the systems which are in operation in France, Austria, Belgium and Holland.

STUDIED JAMAICA INSECTS

Prof. William Rees B. Robertson of the Kansas University was a passenger on the United Fruit Company's steamship Bellaventure, which came in today from Jamaican ports. Professor Robertson spent six weeks in Jamaica studying and collecting insects, and he brought back with him a big case full of specimens. Theodore Cambridge and Miss Lorraine Campbell of Boston also were passengers on the fruiter.

DENVER OFFICIALS IN COURT

DENVER—More than a score of present and former city officials and business men gave bond Wednesday in the criminal division of the district court to answer special grand jury indictments on various charges. In all 46 true bills were returned upon the testimony of many witnesses, some of whom are under bond to remain in the city and some of whom are in custody for lack of bonds.

ACTOR TALKS AT PRESS CLUB

Taylor Holmes of "The Million" company spoke before about 100 members of the Boston Press Club at an informal luncheon today. Robert M. Evans, Mr. Holmes' manager, also made a few remarks. This was the first of a series of informal gatherings for the fall season.

NEW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

NEWBURYPORT—Allan Pollock of North Andover has been engaged as athletic director of the Young Men's Christian Association and will begin his duties next Monday. He comes from the Lawrence Y. M. C. A.

SEC. NAGEL TO EASE LIFEBOAT RULES ON RIVERS

WASHINGTON—Secretary Nagel is understood to have determined on the rules for the lifeboat equipment of American steam vessels coming under the jurisdiction of the steamboat inspection service, lightening the requirements for vessels plying the bays, sounds and rivers of the Pacific coast, Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast south of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Nagel is expected to act on the recommendation of the executive committee of supervising steamboat inspectors, who have been meeting here, approving the plan for steamers in the bays and sounds of that territory to carry enough lifeboats or rafts to accommodate only 30 per cent of the passengers and crew, and steamers in the rivers 10 per cent the year round.

FLEET DIVIDED IN PRACTISE GROUPS

WASHINGTON—Torpedo practise will occupy the Atlantic fleet, the next two weeks, two divisions proceeding from Hampton Roads to Newport, R. I., and one division remaining in the roads, according to orders issued Wednesday.

After the practise period ships will make ready for the naval review at New York.

NAVY CLERKS ARE PROMOTED

WASHINGTON—More than 100 clerks in the navy department have been notified that they have been granted an increase of pay ranging from \$100 to \$300 by reason of promotion.

ATLANTA STRIKE IS ENDED

ATLANTA, Ga.—The strike of union web pressemen against the three daily papers here has been settled and the men have returned to work. It is understood a slight increase in wages was granted.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Celtic, for Liverpool.....

Großer Kurfuerst, for Bremen.....

Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....

Saint Anna, for Havre.....

Saint Anna, for Naples-Marsailles.....

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

APPREHENSION OF
DEMAND FOR MONEY
RESTRAINS BUYING

No Stringency Is Yet Experienced but Traders Look for Advance Soon—Fluctuations Are Small

LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Fear of higher money rates rather than any present stringency doubtless is the cause of the hesitancy on the part of traders to buy stocks. Money is becoming very much in demand but as yet there have been no urgent calls. The market in the past has advanced in the face of higher rates than prevail at present. However, it is apprehended that in a short time there will be a heavy demand for crop moving purposes as well as for the legitimate demands of business.

Price movements this morning showed little variation. It was a slow moving market. Quotations advanced slightly during the first sales with some of the specialties again most prominent. May Stores was a strong feature.

Local stocks held steady. United Fruit continued weak. Wolverine was up 1/2 at the opening at 89 1/2, but soon dropped 3 points to 86 1/2.

Toward midday stocks were inclined to be weak. Business, however, was quiet. Reading opened up 3/4 at 167 3/4 and after slight improvement sold off a point before midday. Sears Roebuck opened off 3/4 at 210 1/4 and declined to 208 1/2 during the first half of the session. May Stores opened up 3/4 at 83 and advanced a point. International Harvester opened up 3/4 at 121 1/2 and advanced more than a point, shading off toward midday. Goodrich advanced more than a point. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper lost a point each during the first half of the session. Underwood Typewriter, General Electric and Reading were under pressure.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 80 and sold off more than a point. The rest of the market was heavy.

Stocks declined still further in the early afternoon. There were rallies here and there before the beginning of the last hour and then prices became very irregular. Colorado Fuel was strong. The general tone was weak. On the local exchange prices were barely steady. Tamarack was off 1/2. Calumet & Arizona recovered its early loss.

LONDON—The late dealings on the stock exchange were restricted on account of the Jewish holiday, and the price movements were irregular. A hardening in discounts flattened gilt-edged investments, but sentiment was cheerful on home rails.

American railway shares had a heavy tone. A buying inquiry for Brazilian railway securities was noted. Peruvians finally reacted. Mines and rubbers held well.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

	August	September	October	November	December
Gross earnings.....	\$16,290	\$16,401	\$16,507	\$16,600	\$16,700
Total income.....	26,823	26,805	26,800	26,800	26,800
From July 1.....	2,805	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Gross earnings.....	225,936	225,936	225,936	225,936	225,936
Total income.....	57,116	57,116	57,116	57,116	57,116
Surplus.....	9,655	9,655	9,655	9,655	9,655
July—CENTRAL OF GEORGIA					
Open revenue.....	\$150,497	\$150,497	\$150,497	\$150,497	\$150,497
Total net.....	294,422	252,898	242,972	48,846	48,846
Open income.....	242,972	252,898	242,972	48,846	48,846
CANADIAN NORTHERN					
First week September.....	\$375,400	\$320,900	3,951,900	718,900	718,900
From July 1.....	3,951,900	718,900			
COLORADO & SOUTHERN					
First week September.....	\$266,080	\$266,080	\$266,080	\$266,080	\$266,080
From July 1.....	266,080	266,080	266,080	266,080	266,080
TEXAS & PACIFIC					
First week September.....	\$297,003	\$15,472	2,808,710	107,303	107,303
From July 1.....	2,808,710	107,303	2,808,710	107,303	2,808,710
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT LA MARIE					
First week September.....	\$645,718	\$44,496	6,415,350	385,823	385,823
From July 1.....	6,415,350	385,823	6,415,350	385,823	6,415,350

*Decrease.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU

PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VINCINTY: Fair and cooler today and tomorrow; moderate northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and cooler today; to-morrow fair; moderate north winds.

The disturbances which passed out the St. Lawrence valley yesterday produced showers in the eastern portion of the region and along the Atlantic coast. The north wind has moved back and continues to cause showers on the east coast and some Atlantic coasts. There has been a decided increase in temperature in the northern sections east of the Mississippi river. Conditions favor for this vicinity: warm during the day.

THE WEATHER

57/12 noon.....64

Average temperature yesterday. 75 1/2

IN OTHER CITIES

60 Portland, Me. 76

76 Nantucket 84

82 Washington 82

94 Des Moines 75

75 Jacksonville 64

88 Denver 64

88 St. Louis 86

80 Kansas City 80

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

5:21 Length of day...12:33

6:30 High water, 11:37 a.m.

Sun rises.....

Sun sets.....

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

Allis-Chalmers pd.....1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Amalgamated.....86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2

Am Beet Sugar.....74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2

Am Can.....39 1/2 39 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2

Am Can of.....119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2

Am Can pd.....59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2

Am Cotton Oil.....55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2

Am Ice.....23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

Am Loco.....42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

Am Smelting.....84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Am Smelting pf.....107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

Am T & T.....144 144 144 144

Am Writing pf.....36 36 36 36

Amazons.....45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2

Atchison pf.....107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

Both Steel.....39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2

Both Steel pl.....70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2

B R T.....89 89 89 89

Butterick.....35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Ca Pacific.....273 1/2 273 1/2 273 1/2 273 1/2

Central Leather.....30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2

Ches & Ohio.....79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2

Chi & West.....18 18 18 18

Chi & M & St.....106 106 106 106

Chi & St.....41 41 41 41

C C & St L.....55 55 55 55

Col Fuel.....33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Com Gas.....144 144 144 144

Corn Products.....15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Erle 1st.....35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Erle 2d.....52 52 52 52

Erle 2d pf.....43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2

Gen Chemical.....115 115 115 115

Gen Electric.....180 1/2 180 1/2 180 1/2 180 1/2

Gen Motor Co pl.....80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2

Goldfield Co.....3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Goodrich Co pl.....79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2

Goof N pf.....138 1/2 138 1/2 138 1/2 138 1/2

Harvester.....45 45 45 45

Hogenheim Ex Co.....57 57 57 57

Harvester.....124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2

Hill Central.....128 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2

Inspiration.....18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2

Inter-Met.....19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Int'l Met pf.....58 58 58 58

Int'l Paper pf.....57 57 57 57

Int'l Paper pf.....27 27 27 27

Int'l Paper pf.....25 25 25 25

Int'l Paper pf.....28 28 28 28

Int'l Paper pf.....29 29 29 29

Int'l Paper pf.....29

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH NOTE MAKES LITTLE KNOWN TIBET OF WORLD INTEREST

Action by Sir Edward Grey Is Regarded as Episode in Relations With Russia With Respect to Far East

HISTORY IS RETOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Edward Grey's note to the Chinese government, presented through the British minister at Peking, Sir J. Jordan, has suddenly concentrated political interest on the country, concerning which less is known than any other in Asia, or perhaps the world. In order to understand its bearing upon the situation, it is necessary, however, to know something of the historical sequence of events during the last few years.

From the standpoint of international politics, Tibet has never been regarded as an integral portion of the Chinese empire. Since the year 1720 it has ranked as a dependency, whose internal affairs China has not claimed to regulate, but over whose foreign and military affairs she has claimed jurisdiction.

As a foreign state whose frontiers are contiguous with those of the British empire in India, Tibet has entered into certain conventions and agreements with the government at Calcutta, by which its foreign policy is necessarily modified.

When, in the year 1903, it became manifest to Calcutta that certain Russian agents were exerting what was regarded as an undue influence over the Dalai Lama, it was decided to send the expedition, under the command of Colonel Younghusband, which eventually occupied Lhasa, and as a result of which, the convention of 1904 was signed.

Tibet Made Agreement

By this convention Tibet undertook not to cede any territory to a foreign government; not to grant any concessions to a foreign government, and not to permit any foreign government to interfere with its internal affairs. This convention was accepted by China as the suzerain power, in what is known as the adhesion agreement of 1906, and, in 1907, it was agreed to in the Anglo-Russian understanding, with respect to the spheres of influence of the two countries in Asia.

In the year following a trade agreement was framed between India and Tibet, under which the relations of the two nations in this respect were fixed. About this time China made up her mind to assert more fully her suzerain authority. An expedition was sent to Lhasa, with the result that the Dalai Lama fled and took refuge beyond the Indian frontier. China proceeded to appoint an amban, or resident, at Lhasa, and to support his authority by a considerable military force.

The present phase of the Tibetan trouble began rather less than a year ago, when the senior amban, Len, dismissed the junior amban, Wen, a man sufficiently tolerant to be able to adapt himself to the characteristics of the people in a way quite impossible to his superior.

Chinese Mutinied

Shortly after this, there came the rebellion in China. The Chinese soldiery in Lhasa mutinied, actuated partially no doubt by their detestation of the Manchus, but mainly probably in hopes of obtaining the inevitable arrears of pay. Len was driven out of Lhasa, and a soldier of fortune, one Tung Tungling, a creature of their own, substituted for him. This, of course, did not produce the arrears, and it was followed by bare-faced looting of the arsenals and business quarters of the town, and, as a result, the Chinese garrison found itself at open war with the lamas, or military monks.

From that moment the power of China in Tibet began to decline. The garrison, steadily depleted, in spite of small reinforcements, proved unable to hold its own. At the close of May the end came. The power of China in Tibet had, for the moment, been so completely broken that the Dalai Lama announced his intention of returning.

He set out from India in a very difficult state to the hurried manner in which he had entered it. He traveled leisurely, in a way which his supporters represented as a triumphal progress, and his detractors as exhibiting strong doubts as to the welcome he would receive in the capital. The immediate effect of his journey was to increase the vigor of the attacks of the lamas on the Chinese garrison.

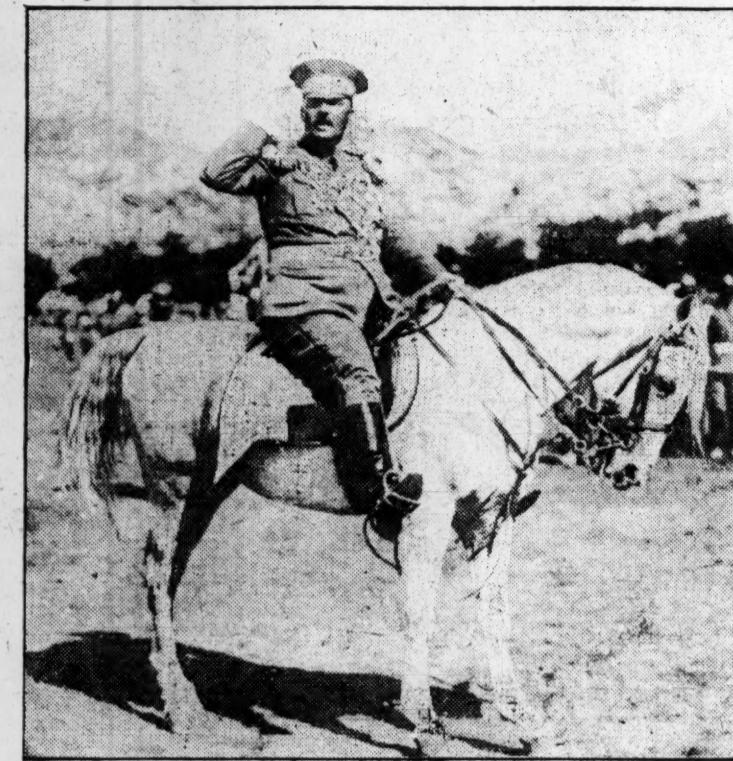
Garrison Withdrawn

It became perfectly clear that the now small Chinese force in the country could not maintain itself, and an agreement was concluded with the amban by which the Chinese undertook to withdraw the garrison by way of India, leaving only 100 men as a legation guard.

Nominally, the Tibetans were again masters of their own destinies. Whether they would be able to maintain that position in the face of the Chinese reprisals, was altogether another thing.

The immediate effect of the failure of the Chinese to hold their own was the reappearance of the Russian agents, and simultaneously with this reappearance

MONTENEGRO EXCITED BUT GIVES PEACEFUL ASSURANCE



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

General Bucovitch, the commander-in-chief of the Montenegrin army, who is ready for mobilization

(Special to the Monitor)

CETINJE, Montenegro—The excitement in Montenegro over the disturbances on the frontier, has been made the most of in the Austrian and German press.

It does not take a great deal to excite Montenegro, but, on the other hand, disturbances accompanied by bloodshed do not probably mean more to those engaged in them in the Balkans than a police brawl to the inhabitants of a western city. At the same time, the Montenegrin forces have been warned to prepare for mobilization, not probably because there is any intention of the powers to dispute the interests of peace and order.

Austria has no intention of permitting Montenegro to upset her arrangements.

and Prince Nicholas knows perfectly well that however much he may threaten the Turks, he will not move an inch until Vienna gives the word.

In these circumstances, the reply of the government at Cetinje to the representatives of the great powers, has been exactly what might have been expected.

The government have given an assurance that they will not act contrary to the wishes of the great powers. The intentions of Montenegro, they declare, are peaceful, but it would be impossible for them to tolerate any Turkish encroachments upon their frontier which are a violation of the integrity of the country and a cause of disturbance to her people.

The assurance ends with an expression of hope that the great powers will settle the dispute in the interests of peace and order.

LOWER RAILWAY RATES PROMISED IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Board of Trade Journal publishes a report of H. M. trade commissioner for South Africa relative to the reduction of railway rates in South Africa, which states that certain reductions which were postponed pending negotiations with the Portuguese authorities will come into operation on Oct. 1 next.

These reductions will be effected in two ways, first by transferring such goods as printing paper, agricultural and dairy machinery, etc., for agricultural use to a lower tariff; second, by reducing the rates themselves very considerably.

QUEENSLAND STOCK TOTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—At the end of 1911 there were 618,954 horses, 5,073,201 cattle, 173,092 pigs and 20,740,181 sheep in Queensland.

NEW ZEALAND IS PUTTING SERVICE OUT OF POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—An effort is being made by the government to abolish political patronage in New Zealand. A bill has accordingly been introduced in which it is provided that the various departments of the public service, with the exception of the railway, shall be controlled by a commissioner.

The measure provides also that this official may, if necessary, be suspended by the Governor. He may, however, be dismissed from his post by the House only. A clause in the bill also sets forth that any applicant for a post in the public service or for promotion in the service who endeavors to obtain support from a member of Parliament shall be disqualified.

BRITAIN'S CUSTOMERS DESCRIBED IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual report of the statistical office on the subject of the trade of the United Kingdom has just been issued, and the information contained in it is of an interesting description.

From the figures here published, the fact emerges that by far the best customer of the United Kingdom is the Indian empire, the exports from the mother country to the peninsula amounting to 25 per cent more than those of the next important customer, namely, Germany. When it is realized that Germany imports to the United Kingdom merchandise to the value of upwards of £61,000,000, and that the United Kingdom exports to Germany goods of the value of upwards of £39,000,000, the folly of a quarrel between the two countries will be seen.

Germany is the best of all the United Kingdom's foreign customers, whilst the United Kingdom is the best of all Germany's foreign customers. Next to Germany the United States is the biggest foreign buyer of British goods, and after all these come France, then South Africa.

has come the note of Sir Edward Grey, which is regarded as an episode in the understanding between the United Kingdom and Russia with respect to the far east. The note itself will be followed by the usual negotiations and the course of these negotiations will be followed with the utmost interest by those who have no wish to see the Tibetan question develop the same lines as have been developed in the settlement of the Persian question.

It is interesting to observe the proportions of the great dominions and their respective states. Australia's £30,881,084 is made up as follows:

New South Wales..... £11,947,628 Victoria..... 10,467,654 Queensland..... 3,584,314 South Aust. and N. Territory..... 3,080,701 Western Australia..... 2,772,701 Tasmania..... 486,441

After Australia comes South Africa, with £21,262,587, made up as follows:

£8,462,888 N. Rhodesia..... 4,942,575 Rhodesia..... 1,047,106 Orange Free State..... 545,246 Basutoland..... 17,876 Transvaal..... 16,232 Swaziland..... 700

Canada's £19,715,058 is returned in one sum, whilst, finally comes New Zealand, with £9,809,497.

The huge trade with India is made up of the following figures:

Bombay via Karachi..... £4,718,551 Bombay via other ports..... 10,467,654 Madras..... 2,282,682 Madras..... 4,634,571 Burma..... 4,059,550 Eastern Bengal and Assam..... 319,978

The final table of the total exports for the last four years shows a most encouraging increase:

1908..... £37,103,824 1910..... £430,384,772 1909..... 378,180,347 1911..... 454,119,208

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN FRANCE MAY IGNORE DISSOLUTION ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The school teachers belonging to the syndicates which have been called upon to dissolve, have not decided upon the attitude they will assume towards the government.

It will be remembered that in consequence of the unpatriotic and frankly revolutionary tone of the teachers' syndicates at the congress of Chambery, the government caused an order to be issued dissolving the syndicates.

The only step taken by the teachers at present has been the formation of a new federal council. Its secretary, M. Creu, informed a representative of the Journal that though no decision would be arrived at before Sept. 21, it was his private opinion that the government circular would be ignored, and that the federation would continue its work.

Referring to the Sou du Soldat, M. Creu asserted that the vote of the syndicates in its favor simply meant the constitution of a mutual benefit society from which their comrades, when called up to the colors, would have the advantage of £5 or £10 pocket money, and that it had no anti-military or anti-patriotic intentions. M. Creu, however, made the admission that the congress of Chambery had decided that in cases where the local branch of the Sou du Soldat had been formed by the Bourse du Travail, the School Teachers' Syndicate would support it instead of forming a separate branch for itself.

In the Bataille Syndicale an article has been published tracing the history of the anti-militarist movement, in which it states that after the collapse of the Association Internationale Antimilitariste, the General Confederation of Labor adopted anti-militarism as one of the articles of its program. The Bataille Syndicale then proceeds to describe the policy of the labor confederation towards the conscripts of the French army.

It says: "By sending periodically to the young members of syndicates called up to the colors a few silver coins, this institution reminded them of the indispensable bonds that unite all members of the working classes and of the duty of refusing to fire on their fathers in time of strikes and to use their rifles in the service of capitalism."

Not only did the confederation send money to the conscripts, but as was proved in a recent trial, literature of an evolutionary character as well. The support given by the teachers syndicates to the Sou du Soldat is therefore a further proof of their active cooperation in the propaganda of the confederation of labor.

GOthic CHARACTERS DEFENDED AGAINST LATIN IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The effort which is being made by the Nationalist press to preserve Gothic characters as the medium for printing in Germany, and to resist the adoption of Latin characters is not likely to meet with any enthusiasm.

The advocates of Gothic, mostly professors and literary and scientific men, base their plea more on national feeling of the kind which regards the adoption of anything not German as a "concession to foreigners," than on any valid reason for preferring the Gothic type. The appeal states that German literature has begun a conquering course and is penetrating the world with its power, and that it must be the object of all true Teutons to see that German Gothic characters are used in international communication on the same level as Latin characters.

It is more than improbable that the appeal will find supporters among the Germans as a whole. Gothic type has already disappeared in Scandinavian countries and its days are numbered, in spite of efforts to preserve it, in Germany.

CHINESE TROOPS SENT TO MONGOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A telegram has been received from Kuldja in Mongolia stating that the Peking government has sent a division, consisting of a regiment of infantry and cavalry, with four guns, from Chunguchak to the Altai mountains. The object of the mobilization is the suppression of the Mongolian insurrection.

CANADIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Canadian minister of militia, Col. Sam Hughes, has arrived in England to attend the autumn maneuvers at the invitation of the secretary of state for war. Colonel Hughes is accompanied by six officers of the Canadian military forces who will also take part in the maneuvers.

RELIC OF WATERLOO IS ADDED TO UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Whitehall palace, banqueting hall which now holds memorials of British fleet and army

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Among some recent additions to the museum of the Royal United Service institution is a cross of the Legion of Honor which was picked up on the field of Waterloo the day after the battle by Mr. Palmer, an American. In 1870 it was presented to Sir John Furley at Versailles by a nephew of Mr. Palmer and Sir John has now presented it to the museum.

The museum itself is now housed in the old banqueting hall of Whitehall palace, all the fire has left of the original

building. It was from the gates of Whitehall that Macaulay's sentry looked out into the night and saw the beacons on the Surrey hills blazing the message that the Armada was coming. It was from the second window to the left that Charles I. stepped on the scaffold, and it was here that the court of the restoration celebrated its wildest scenes.

Later on it became a chapel royal, and after that the hall, with its magnificent painted ceiling, was handed over to the United Service as the museum for the memorials of the English fleet and the army.

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There is no reason to believe that Mukhtar Pasha, any more than the wildest member of the committee, is prepared to listen to the proposal originating from Vienna. It is probable that every member of every party would unite in repudiation of such a policy.

Even had Mukhtar Pasha been personally in favor of the proposal it would have been suicidal for him to announce his support of it on the eve of the elections. Such a declaration would have delivered the new party into the hands of the committee, as the whole of the Muhammadan population would have repudiated his action and flocked to the Salonia electoral standard.

There is no need to throw doubts upon Count Berchtold's good intentions, in order to show that they are not likely to be regarded with favor in Turkey. There is probably not a single Turk who does not see the hand of Vienna even more than that of St. Petersburg behind every Albanian and Bulgarian band operating in those two districts.

Count Berchtold would have to overcome the prepossessions of years in the Ottoman character before he could hope to convince either the Sublime Porte or the Turkish people that the decentralization proposal was not one merely aimed at the eventual disruption of the empire.

As a matter of fact, the belief in this is by no means confined to Turkey. It has found open expression in the press of Europe which is antagonistic to the aims of Austria. This being so, the repudiation of the proposal by the grand vizier was not only inevitable, it was probably inspired by something more than political necessities.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fact that Europe has not at her command the vast supplies of oil suitable for fuel of which the new world is possessed has, momentarily, damped the sudden vigor with which the new fuel has been regarded. But the poverty of natural resources has been overcome by a chemical discovery by which coal, though in the shape of oil, is likely to continue to hold its unassailable place among the wealth-producing factors of Great Britain.

A leaflet was given awfully with a sprig of heather calling attention to the fact that 23,315 children were rescued by the society last year. Lady Clementine Waring, the president of the league, with Lady Margaret Sackville and other friends, were to be seen early in the morning stationed at their posts in Princess street offering bunches of heather to men and women on their way to business.

The modest sum of 1d. was asked for the purple heather and 6d. for the white. This was collected in sealed cardboard boxes. The collectors were dressed in white with a blue ribbon over the shoulder bearing the words "Scottish Children's League of Pit" in gold. A brisk trade was carried on in shops, hotels, stations, postoffices, and even in the stock exchange where two small girl guides were to be found busily carrying on a campaign.

At the head office of the league, the Children's Shelter in the High street, preparations were going on days before-hand when people were busy unpacking, arranging and tying heather into bunch

THE HOME FORUM

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ONE hears much of what the country youth learns when he comes to town, but less, perhaps, of what the city boy learns when he goes to the wide world of out-of-doors. At first glance it would seem as if the city had the more to teach, and certainly in variety of artificial, thought-awakening material objects it exceeds the country, while many of the things which the country has to show are known in one way and another to the city boys through parks and greenhouses and gardens and markets.

It is not wholly in the things which the country has to show to the city boy, not even all the wonders of the wood and field and river and hill, many and amazing and fruitful of mental development and of happiness—the true end of culture—as these may be; not entirely in these things lie the best lessons of the country vacation to the city lad. A father lately returned from a week with his boys who were staying at a New England farm, is quite aglow with his pleasure at what they are learning from their country comrades. The lessons may be summed in the word self-reliance.

Appraisers of modern school methods plainly affirm that too much is done for the children in schools, too much for them in the homes. Children are not required to do their own work, to endure their little hardinesses of experience, to find out the meaning of things from experience and proof on their own part. Teachers and the awakened self-consciousness of parents, or worse, of trained nurses and mothers' assistants are "at" the children all day long. They are never left alone. The assiduous thought-taking of educational experts is felt even in the small towns, but in the real country the older fashions still prevail. Teachers and parents alike are too busy to cosset the individual overmuch. Relying on himself he becomes the more an individual.

When the city boy goes to the farm he at once learns to rely on himself or boyish devices of comrades for amusement. He does not go to a cheap picture show or to a park with elaborately constructed games and playthings. He does not visit a splendid gymnasium or a swimming pool where he is taught how to swim his arms and legs while the instructor holds him up on the end of rod and line. The little lads from the city who are seen playing about at the ocean summer resorts with water wings would be laughed at if they went into the

"erick" or pond at a real down-country place with such aids. There the lads learn to swim by swimming, by striking out for themselves, by taking the "dares" of their comrades. Your real country boy still exists, for all the invasion of the automobile and telephone into his pristine wilds.

This father tells how his boys on one occasion returned from their day of play to find the farmhouse shut and none of the elders yet come home from their own excursion. The beloved father looked to see his lads sitting disconsolate and lonely on the steps of a darkened house waiting the initiative of the returning grown folks. But no; they climbed into the locked house, proceeded to light the kitchen fire and get their own supper in orderly fashion, and now with the lamps lighted were about to betake themselves to bed. This was all at the instigation of their country-boy companions who did what they had long been accustomed to do under like circumstances. At home the city boys would have found themselves much at a loss to return thus and find mother not there to attend to their wants.

On another occasion the boys wanted to row across the lake to join father's fishing party. So presently behold them paddling laboriously but happily across the lively waters, in a clumsy old boat which the fishing party had disdained, and propelled by small broken paddle and a piece of an old plank. They had learned that it was possible to make one's way across a roughish bit of water without the carefully prepared appliances involved in a polite rowing trip.

These are small instances of the genuine self-reliance which the country life gives its boys. They must "do for themselves" at many a turn where the city boy finds things done for him. Modernly we even find teachers sent forth to the city playground whose function is actually to teach the city children how to

Paris Horse Omnibus Adieu

For many years now Parisians have expected that every day would be the last on which the old three-horse omnibus, the last to run in the streets of Paris, would be seen. Still succeeding months have witnessed the slow rumble of the chocolate bus with its three mottled gray horses along the cobble streets and across the avenues between the Madeleine and the Bastile. It has, however, been definitely taken off and 12 motor omnibuses run over the same route.

ONE OF BALTIMORE'S HOLIDAYS



STAR-SPANGLED BANNER HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

SEPTEMBER 12 is a local holiday in Baltimore, Md., being the anniversary of that time in the war of 1812 when the attack on Baltimore was repulsed both by land (the battle of North Point) and by sea (at Ft. McHenry). It was during the bombardment of Ft. McHenry that Francis Scott Key composed the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." One of the interesting sights of Baltimore is the house where this "star-spangled banner" was made. The flag itself is now in New York. The picture shows the house as it now appears, on the northwest corner of Pratt and Albemarle streets. It is occupied at this time by an Italian employment agency.

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VALUE OF STRENUOUS VICTORIES

WRITING lately of the art of literature, criticism one of the craft has said that to be a critic it is not enough to read. One must think, and think, and think, and then think some more. This same critic, describing his own working processes (it is W. C. Brownell, by the way) finds that James Russell Lowell, for all his ability and his culture and native wit was only a dilettante, apparently because he never harnessed himself down closely enough to hard work. He read with the assiduity of a Chinese student, but he always followed his own bent, and thus his crudition was not centered or complete. He tells us charmingly what he thinks of Dante, for example, but he never gives us a grasp of Dante as a whole because he himself had not achieved such a grasp by a definite effort of scholarship.

Whether one agrees with this estimate of one of America's most delightful men of letters or not, this setting forth of what a dilettante is by contrast with the professional man is useful. The difference is also marked in that Lowell, as illustration, is said to have had pure, unalloyed delight in "delectable things" just because he lacked the professional man's sense of them as "material." He episode happened at a reception. I couldn't see her face under her big hat." And you mistook her for another young lady?" I mistook her for a piano lamp." —Washington Herald.

Washington's Chair

The famous Craik chair, once the property of General Washington, and given by him to Doctor Craik, is now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association and may be seen in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. For several years it was a prize relic of President Andrew Jackson, and was often pointed out in his home in Nashville, Tenn. Col. Andrew Jackson came into possession of the relic and finally sold it to the Mount Vernon Association for \$7500.—Magazine of American History.

"That young lady is vexed with me. The episode happened at a reception. I couldn't see her face under her big hat." And you mistook her for another young lady?" I mistook her for a piano lamp." —Washington Herald.

The Knight's Toast

To one whose image never may depart,
Deep graven in the grateful heart . . .
To one whose love for me shall last . . .
When lighter passions long have passed.

So holy 'tis, and true;
To one whose love hath longer dwelt
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you.

And Stanley said: "We crave the name
Proud Knight, of this most peerless dame
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would

Not breathe her name in careless mood

Thus lightly to another;

Then bent his noble head as though

To give that word its reverence due,

And gently said: "My mother!" —Scott.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Hummingbird's Wisdom

A lady who had a hummingbird, which she afterward set free, tells about its behavior in her parlor. She writes in the Atlantic as follows:

The box was opened, and he crept out upon my hands and was placed upon a wild rosebud in the center of the table. He sat there contentedly enough, looking about and sipping honey whenever a sweetened finger was presented to him. Just before we had finished he decided to have a bit of exercise, and leaving his wild-rose parlor, he flew and flew—but not high as he had the night before. This time he alighted on objects much lower—on the backs of chairs, on the frame above the hanging lamp, once upon a plate, where he struggled awkwardly like a boy on skates for the first time. He was far too apt a pupil not to learn where it was best to alight. Over the back of one chair we placed a Japanese napkin so he could hold on better, and he discovered the fact at once and never

lighted again on any of the other dining-room chairs. The bunch of roses interested him greatly, and he made frequent hovering visits to them, getting his bill covered with pollen. Next, he flew upon my sister's back as she bent over the table, and made haste to clean his bill on her big apron.

Today's Puzzle

CHANGED THINGS

1. Insert a sticky substance into a sling and change to a bird; 2. a pleasure ground into a sling and change to brilliant; 3. a dessert and change to shock; 4. an end and change to caring for horses; 5. a journey and change to a slender youth; 6. whining talk and change to a kind of timber; 7. a dark fluid and change to stealing away; 8. an insect and change to sidewise; 9. a color and change to sleeping; 10. a kind of wood and change to cutting at random.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Curd.

Queer Umbrellas

In the interior of China and Japan bamboo largely takes the place of iron and steel in construction. The farmer builds his house and fences out of it. It is the most available material for farming tools and utensils, as well as for household furniture, while the tender shoots make delicious food for the table. The leaves of the bamboo are sewed together for raincoats and thatches, and are plaited into immense umbrellas to shield persons from the sun and rain. The wood is split into fibers of various sizes to be woven into baskets, curtains, awnings, mats and tables.—Western Woman's Outlook.

After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world than punctuality and justice in all his dealings.—Benjamin Franklin.

How oftentimes is silence the wisest of replies.—Tuppe.

Lighted again on any of the other dining-room chairs. The bunch of roses interested him greatly, and he made frequent hovering visits to them, getting his bill covered with pollen. Next, he flew upon my sister's back as she bent over the table, and made haste to clean his bill on her big apron.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 12, 1912

Tibet

THE searchlight of modern progress has found out the hidden corners of the earth. The flags of America and Norway float over the two poles, the dark continent has been traversed and the forbidden city, after listening to the drums and fifes of a British army, is today the object of a note, despatched from London to Peking, for all the world as though it were some collection of mud huts on an African hillside. This note, which has descended with dramatic suddenness on the government of the republic, is undoubtedly the precursor of a new phase in the policy of the United Kingdom in the far east. It is aimed, undoubtedly, at the retention of Tibet as a buffer state on the northeastern frontier of India, after the manner of Afghanistan on the northwestern, but it opens up a vista of political possibilities of almost illimitable extent.

It may be that Sir Edward Grey, with statesmanlike foresight, is intent on making sure of the independence of Tibet before China's claim to regard it as one of the five great divisions of the empire can bring a Celestial army to the Himalayan barrier. No one, however, really believes this. The day of the rehabilitation of China as a world power is not yet. The two powers which have decided, by acting on the example of the Abbe Terray, to reduce the Celestial empire by two fifths, will see to that if they are left alone. It is to be suspected that it is rather the reappearance of the Russian agent, Dorjief, at Lhasa that has inspired the new departure. The Chinese diplomat with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had the pleasure of an interview, put this with refreshing and quite unorthodox bluntness, when he assumed that the true object of Sir Edward Grey's solicitude was not so much Tibet as India, and his objective not so much Peking as St. Petersburg.

Ever since the memorable "Lest a worse thing befall" speech of Lord Morley in the House of Lords intelligent students of politics have watched with mingled interest and suspicion for the development in the far east of the arrangement between the quondam antagonists of Port Arthur. There are those who see, or believe they see, in Sir Edward Grey's note, the price of British acquiescence in the absorption of Mongolia and Manchuria by Russia and Japan. The note, they argue, can only be the first step in the demand for a resident and a residency guard in Lhasa, in a word, towards the extension of a British protectorate over a country some two thirds the size of India. Nothing like it will have occurred since Lord Randolph Churchill took a brush and painted Burma red.

Why Not Roofed Streets?

MEMBERS of the Broadway (New York city) Improvement Association have taken preliminary action toward entering a protest against the tearing up of that thoroughfare in order to permit the construction of a new subway. It seems only yesterday that half of Manhattan island was torn up to permit the construction of the present subway system. Cambridge, across the Charles river from Boston, has been torn up during the last two or three years to permit the construction of a subway. One of Boston's leading streets is now being torn up for a similar purpose, and the tearing up will extend to other streets before the year is out. Chicago is on the eve of entering upon the construction of a subway system to cost something like \$150,000,000, and for several years to come streets in all sections of that community will be torn up. Many other American cities, and at least three in Canada, are rapidly approaching the subway transportation stage, and in their turn will be torn up.

It would not perhaps be fair to blame the remote past for the want of foresight responsible for all this. Still it would seem that urban dwellers of several generations ago might have foreseen the need of providing some other means of caring for underground work than that of perpetually digging up streets. The city dwellers of seventy-five or fifty years ago were not confronted by the subway problem, but the sewer, gaspipe and waterpipe problems were present with them, as they are still present with us. It would be impossible to estimate the cost of the tearing up that has been done to permit new underground work for sewers and pipes, and, in these latter years, for conduits. And now we are in the period of subway construction, which involves tearing up and reconstruction of underground systems in general on a wholesale scale.

There will be less excuse, at all events, for blaming the past in this connection if the present shall take steps toward remedying a glaring defect in modern city building. To undertake complete reconstruction now would involve such a stupendous outlay of money as to render the project next to impossible, but there is no reason why every considerable community in the civilized world, and especially every community that is exhibiting rapid growth, should not begin at once to work toward the end of eliminating the tearing up process of providing for that growth. Alterations and additions and large improvements are being made constantly in every city that will permit of excavating the roadways in sections. Not much additional expense would be incurred by the excavation and roofing over of the roadways when new pavements become necessary. The cost of tearing up Broadway, for instance, that new pipes, new sewers, new conduits, new underground work generally might be done during the last twenty-five years, would have paid for the excavation and roofing of the thoroughfare so that free access might be had to it below the surface today by all manner of public service agencies.

The modern city should be one in which the surface is relieved of rail transportation lines and of trolley, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires and poles. Space should be provided beneath the street surface for all municipal requirements, and in such a manner as to make them readily accessible for repair or replacement. Street subways should be general, not exceptional. They should be publicly owned, and for the private use of them rentals should be derived by the municipality that would take care of their cost, both as to principal and interest, and leave a good margin of profit besides.

THERE is talk of a crab famine, which would indicate that in this line, at least, things are still moving backward.

For some time the Argentine authorities have shown a certain preoccupation on the subject of reemigration. Special reference was made to an alleged exodus of Italians to southern Brazil. An investigation, however, made with considerable pains by special inspectors on board outgoing steamers has had a reassuring effect as showing reemigration to be in the great majority of cases merely temporary in character. The threatened depopulation of the great central provinces of the Argentine Republic no longer being the subject of apprehensive discussion the press has turned to the south and taken up the case of the territories of Patagonia, notably Chubut. It appears that Australian propaganda in the Argentine Republic is growing more and more active, due especially to the untiring efforts of Bloomfield Rees, member of Parliament of Victoria, among the descendants of the British pioneers, mainly Welsh and Scotch, who opened up the resources of Patagonia. The achievements of these early settlers and the ethnic value of their contribution to the make-up of the Argentine people have not always nor as a rule found anything like a just recognition by the creole element; but thanks to the offers of which they are the recipients from their cousins in the British antipodes, their pure Argentine character is discovered and their superiority to any other element peopling Patagonia is emphasized. There can be no doubt about that superiority when it is mentioned that it is only in Patagonia that property values are actually based on production capacity, the prices of products having kept pace with the increase in values estimated at something like 300 per cent.

It would seem that there should be considerable inducement for the Celts of Patagonia to stay on, especially as the railroad activity for which Argentina has ever been renowned is being rapidly extended to the southern territories, along with other public works and the administrative and judiciary reforms which enter so largely into the program of the Saenz Pena administration. It is likewise its earnest endeavor to direct the current of immigration toward the southern territories, and with the filling up of Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz the position of those descendants of pioneers is bound to become one of economic supremacy, reflecting the dominant individuality which they have impressed on the land. Patagonia, conquered by the white man like the rest of the temperate regions of the globe, is evolving a new type. If the old settlers withstand the antipodean call that type will perpetuate the genius of the Celtic race.

Bankers Meeting the People

DECISIONS with respect to further efforts to gain wise currency legislation from Congress, made by delegates to the American Bankers Association this week, deserve notice. Evidence sufficient to produce modification of policy seems to have accumulated on two matters, namely, the question raised by association of former Senator N. W. Aldrich with the cause, and the need of convincing the people that any bill which

is proposed by bankers has social and not class interests behind it. There have been few if any more illuminating instances in American political history of the nullifying effect upon proposed remedial legislation of a sponsorship that was deemed questionable than is recorded in the futile efforts to induce Congress and political parties to accept the so-called Aldrich currency bill. Nor is it likely that much headway will be made until the process of clarification of the political and financial theories under which the republic henceforth is to work goes on to its finish. It is a task that will require an executive and Legislature in more amicable relation to one another than now seem likely to exist soon. The people have yet to be educated, and by teachers in whom they have full confidence. It is in obedience to the decrees of wisdom, therefore, that the American Bankers Association has voted that now it "will cooperate with any and all people" in devising a currency system "which shall give to the American people, all classes and conditions, the financial facilities and industrial advantages to which they are entitled." The new act, when it comes, must be earmarked with democracy, and palpably serve the many, not the few.

EVERY man, woman and child in the United States is credited with consuming four and a half bushels of potatoes per annum, a fact that goes a considerable way toward accounting for the number of high-class automobiles in the Aroostook.

NEARLY all the southern states will be represented in the permanent exhibition of the Southern Commercial Congress in Washington. To be more widely effective, that exhibition might be attached to motors.

BOSTON's newly inducted superintendent of schools makes his first official utterance an appeal to parents and guardians of children for team work with school officials in behalf of their young charges seeking education. Only by such cooperation can a maximum of possible good results come from a system involving such large costs. So the argument runs, and it is as sound and unassailable as the assertion that two and two make four. But just because it is indisputable and fundamental is the reason why some heads of families will ignore the duty of cooperation of home and school. Were there anything novel or questionable about the proposition, it would chain their attention for a season. But being axiomatic and venerable, the appeal fails to stir them. And their children? They get the most they can from one partner of a firm, partner too often overworked because unaided by the person who should be the closest sort of ally.

To say that parent and teacher should cooperate is possible and fair even under altered conditions of domestic existence and management that often make it questionable whether many children have homes or guardians, natural or legal. No matter how attenuated the parental responsibility may be, how untoward the surroundings in which the child lives, how large a share in the moral as well as the intellectual development of the young life the school must assume, the obligation still rests upon the older kinsman or kinswoman or guardian to enter into formal relations with the teacher. Children cannot be dumped on the schools as if they were so much raw material to be manufactured into intelligent and right-intentioned adults by hired operators of scholastic machinery. The home must help create ideals, must share in wise discipline, must stimulate ambition,

must federate class-room and living-room, parent and teacher, if there is to come forth from the schools the needed sort of manhood and womanhood; and the best city system of public schools is the one where this form of cooperation between home and school finds finest expression. Citizens have duties at the polls in connection with school affairs. They also must face tax bills with gladness, for modern education is costly. But there are other duties than these, which, if parents and guardians do not know, they may well learn through regular conferences with their children's teachers.

YEAR BOOKS and other publications, usually dependable in such matters, are strangely silent with reference to grand opera in New Orleans, and yet New Orleans is one of the oldest and one of the most loyal conservators of grand opera in the United States. Long before grand opera had a fixed home in any other city, it was a matter of course in New Orleans. That city has had its distinctive opera house, its own grand opera companies and its own grand opera seasons for considerably more than half a century. Some startling rumors were recently afloat touching on the ability of the old management to continue. The best answer that could be made to these is the announcement that the regular season of grand opera in New Orleans will open on Oct. 31 and continue until Mardi Gras. The music lovers of the Crescent city have again come to the support of the opera with generous subscriptions.

These music lovers are ready to admit that the constant need of private subscriptions, even in a city where grand opera has long been an institution, is proof of the fact that opera is not a popular entertainment. It is not so abroad any more than in the United States. With the exception of the United States and Great Britain, all of the leading countries give public support to grand opera either from municipal or national treasuries. Government subventions help to maintain grand opera in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The provincial government has endowed grand opera in Hamburg with \$12,000 annually. In the United States grand opera must do as best it can for itself. In the past there have been many failures by reason of its inability to make both ends meet. At present its main dependence is upon private philanthropy and private subscriptions. One of the most enterprising and aggressive of American opera managers has just made it clear that in his judgment grand opera cannot be successfully and generally presented in the United States without cooperation and support independent of the regular patronage.

With this, New Orleans is in frank agreement. The leading people of that city accept it as a civic responsibility and a duty to contribute toward the support of grand opera. They do not ask, and judging from the tone of their press they would not accept, a subvention, regarding it as contrary to the spirit of democratic institutions. Perhaps their attitude toward the matter could not be more eloquently or impressively expressed than in these words from the Picayune: "The New Orleans French opera occupies a high place as a society function and has added greatly to the artistic prestige of the city and its people, and under no circumstances will they ever allow it to fail." This, of course, tells what has sustained it through all these years.

FROM the most northern postoffice under American jurisdiction, at Point Barrow, Alaska, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has been exploring the Arctic coast line from Point Barrow to Cape Barty, has been sending information to his American employers that is exciting the interest of ethnologists everywhere. To the seven varieties of Eskimo described by Rink, this explorer claims to have added another, the product as he believes of interblending centuries ago of the primitive Indian stock with Scandinavians, who, leaving Greenland, disappeared in the Arctic solitudes of northernmost America. At any rate, he has come upon a tribe that has a light complexion, blue eyes, a facial index similar to the Eskimo-Scandinavian halfbreeds of contemporary Greenland, and no traditions of contact with white men for centuries. Data supporting these claims soon will be in possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and the explorer's story of his discovery, in its popular form, will find its public in one of the American monthlies which makes a specialty of articles of travel.

Able American ethnologists, who have commented upon the reported discovery, seem to place most emphasis upon the value of the evidence as to the effect of isolation for centuries upon a tribe that had part of its racial roots in northern Europe of the fifteenth century. Whether any traces of this origin have been found in the dialect, dress, customs and folk-lore, as well as in the physical equipment of the "white Eskimo," is not yet disclosed. Of course, zoologists and other investigators of nature are counting upon their share of new data from the enterprise, daring and endurance of the now famous explorer, who, after a short career as a journalist, has at last won considerable renown.

IN THE seven months beginning with January, 1912, the cities of Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and Ft. Worth, all in Texas, expended nearly \$9,000,000 on new buildings. One of the highest achievements in Texas construction, however, is that which has cemented the interests of several of her larger cities for the good of each and all.

SPEAKING on the characteristics of the times, a man who was observing the crowds at one of the big railroad stations a few days ago remarked that there were three distinct classes of Americans now—those who are going somewhere, those who are coming from somewhere and those who are either seeing people off or meeting people when they return.

IF THE use of wireless towers is going to be unnecessary to the transmission of wireless messages in the future, the construction of a line of them by Great Britain, 2000 miles apart, completely around the globe, under the direction of Sig. Marconi should also be unnecessary.

A TROLLEY line, recently opened between Kansas City, Mo., and Excelsior Springs, in the same state, is said to have caused the almost immediate advance of farm lands along the route from \$100 to \$300 an acre. This, also, is what is meant by unearned increment.

Rare Eskimos Found